

Report to Congress on Voting Practices in the United Nations

Submitted Pursuant to
Public Law 99-500
and
Public Law 98-164

April 23, 1987



LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT
TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

April 23, 1987

Dear Mr. Speaker:

(Dear Mr. President:)

Pursuant to Title V, Section 528 of the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1987, as contained in Public Law 99-500, I am transmitting herewith the report on the activities of countries within the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

This report assesses the degree of support of United States foreign policy in the United Nations context by the governments of countries which are members of the United Nations.

In addition, this report includes the report required of the Secretary of State under Section 117 of Public Law 98-164 on the performance of UN member countries in international organizations.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

REPORT TO CONGRESS ON
VOTING PRACTICES IN THE UNITED NATIONS
DURING 1986

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR WALTERS	I-3
II.	ALL PLENARY VOTES OF THE FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY: PERCENT COINCIDENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES	II-3
	A. Geographic Regions	II-3
	B. <u>NATO</u>	II-8
	C. <u>Western European and Others Group</u>	II-9
	D. <u>European Economic Community</u>	II-10
	E. <u>Warsaw Pact</u>	II-11
	F. <u>Arab Group</u>	II-12
	G. <u>Islamic Conference</u>	II-13
	H. <u>ASEAN</u>	II-14
	I. <u>Non-Aligned Movement</u>	II-15
III.	THE FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY: KEY VOTES	III-3
	A. <u>Summary of the Ten Key Votes in the 1986 UNGA</u>	III-3

B.	<u>Votes on the Ten Key Issues in Rank</u>	
	<u>Order by Region</u>	III-5
1.	Africa	III-5
2.	Asia and the Pacific	III-8
3.	The Americas	III-10
4.	Eastern Europe	III-11
5.	Western Europe	III-12
C.	<u>SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA: Votes by Region</u>	III-14
1.	Africa	III-14
2.	Asia and the Pacific	III-15
3.	The Americas	III-16
4.	Eastern Europe	III-17
5.	Western Europe	III-18
D.	<u>ISRAELI CREDENTIALS: Votes by Region</u>	III-19
1.	Africa	III-19
2.	Asia and the Pacific	III-20
3.	The Americas	III-21
4.	Eastern Europe	III-22
5.	Western Europe	III-23
E.	<u>INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE VERDICT:</u>	
	<u>Votes by Region</u>	III-24
1.	Africa	III-24
2.	Asia and the Pacific	III-25
3.	The Americas	III-26
4.	Eastern Europe	III-27
5.	Western Europe	III-28

F.	<u>SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN:</u>	Votes by Region	III-29
	1.	Africa	III-29
	2.	Asia and the Pacific	III-30
	3.	The Americas	III-31
	4.	Eastern Europe	III-32
	5.	Western Europe	III-33
G.	<u>U.S. AIR RAID AGAINST LIBYA:</u>		
		Votes by Region	III-34
	1.	Africa	III-34
	2.	Asia and the Pacific	III-35
	3.	The Americas	III-36
	4.	Eastern Europe	III-37
	5.	Western Europe	III-38
H.	<u>CRITICISM OF U.S. POLICY ON NAMIBIA:</u>		
		Votes by Region	III-39
	1.	Africa	III-39
	2.	Asia and the Pacific	III-40
	3.	The Americas	III-41
	4.	Eastern Europe	III-42
	5.	Western Europe	III-43
I.	<u>U.S. RESOLUTION ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS:</u>		
		Votes by Region	III-44
	1.	Africa	III-44
	2.	Asia and the Pacific	III-45
	3.	The Americas	III-46
	4.	Eastern Europe	III-47
	5.	Western Europe	III-48

J.	<u>SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET: Votes by Region</u>	III-49
	1. Africa	III-49
	2. Asia and the Pacific	III-50
	3. The Americas	III-51
	4. Eastern Europe	III-52
	5. Western Europe	III-53
K.	<u>HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN AFGHANISTAN:</u>	
	<u>Votes by Region</u>	III-54
	1. Africa	III-54
	2. Asia and the Pacific	III-55
	3. The Americas	III-56
	4. Eastern Europe	III-57
	5. Western Europe	III-58
L.	<u>CRITICISM OF U.S. POLICY ON MIDDLE EAST:</u>	
	<u>Votes by Region</u>	III-59
	1. Africa	III-59
	2. Asia and the Pacific	III-60
	3. The Americas	III-61
	4. Eastern Europe	III-62
	5. Western Europe	III-63
M.	<u>Ten Key Votes: Texts of General Assembly Resolutions</u> <u>and Descriptions of Other Issues</u>	III-64
	1. Situation in Kampuchea (Res. 41/6)	III-64
	2. Motion on Israeli Credentials	III-67
	3. Judgement of the International Court of Justice: Nicaragua <u>y.</u> the United States (Res. 41/31)	III-68

4. Situation in Afghanistan (Res. 41/33)	III-70
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack Against Libya (Res. 41/38)	III-72
6. Retain Criticism of U.S. in Resolution on Namibia .	III-74
7. U.S.-Sponsored Resolution on Chemical and Bacteriological Weapons (Res. 41/58C)	III-76
8. Supplemental Budget (Res. 41/211A)	III-77
9. Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Res. 41/158) . .	III-82
10. Retain Criticism of U.S.-Israeli Strategic Cooperation in Resolution on Middle East	III-85
 IV. THE SECURITY COUNCIL, 1986	 IV-3
Introduction	IV-3
Summary of Security Council Votes	IV-4
Description of Selected Issues	IV-5
 V. GENERAL ASSEMBLY VOTING RECORDS, LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY COUNTRY	 V-3
- Afghanistan	V-3
- Albania	V-4
- Algeria	V-5
- Angola	V-6
- Antigua and Barbuda	V-7
- Argentina	V-8
- Australia	V-9
- Austria	V-10
- Bahamas	V-11
- Bahrain	V-12

- Bangladesh	V-13
- Barbados	V-14
- Belgium	V-15
- Belize	V-16
- Benin	V-17
- Bhutan	V-18
- Bolivia	V-19
- Botswana	V-20
- Brazil	V-21
- Brunei Darussalam	V-22
- Bulgaria	V-23
- Burkina Faso	V-24
- Burma	V-25
- Burundi	V-26
- Byelorussian SSR	V-27
- Cambodia	V-28
- Cameroon	V-29
- Canada	V-30
- Cape Verde	V-31
- Central African Republic	V-32
- Chad	V-33
- Chile	V-34
- China	V-35
- Colombia	V-36
- Comoros	V-37

- Congo	V-38
- Costa Rica	V-39
- Cote d'Ivoire	V-40
- Cuba	V-41
- Cyprus	V-42
- Czechoslovakia	V-43
- Denmark	V-44
- Djibouti	V-45
- Dominica	V-46
- Dominican Republic	V-47
- Ecuador	V-48
- Egypt	V-49
- El Salvador	V-50
- Equatorial Guinea	V-51
- Ethiopia	V-52
- Fiji	V-53
- Finland	V-54
- France	V-55
- Gabon	V-56
- Gambia	V-57
- German Democratic Republic	V-58
- Federal Republic of Germany	V-59
- Ghana	V-60
- Greece	V-61
- Grenada	V-62

- Guatemala	V-63
- Guinea	V-64
- Guinea Bissau	V-65
- Guyana	V-66
- Haiti	V-67
- Honduras	V-68
- Hungary	V-69
- Iceland	V-70
- India	V-71
- Indonesia	V-72
- Iran	V-73
- Iraq	V-74
- Ireland	V-75
- Israel	V-76
- Italy	V-77
- Jamaica	V-78
- Japan	V-79
- Jordan	V-80
- Kenya	V-81
- Kuwait	V-82
- Laos	V-83
- Lebanon	V-84
- Lesotho	V-85
- Liberia	V-86
- Libya	V-87

- Luxembourg	V-88
- Madagascar	V-89
- Malawi	V-90
- Malaysia	V-91
- Maldives	V-92
- Mali	V-93
- Malta	V-94
- Mauritania	V-95
- Mauritius	V-96
- Mexico	V-97
- Mongolia	V-98
- Morocco	V-99
- Mozambique	V-100
- Nepal	V-101
- Netherlands	V-102
- New Zealand	V-103
- Nicaragua	V-104
- Niger	V-105
- Nigeria	V-106
- Norway	V-107
- Oman	V-108
- Pakistan	V-109
- Panama	V-110
- Papua New Guinea	V-111
- Paraguay	V-112

- Peru	V-113
- Philippines	V-114
- Poland	V-115
- Portugal	V-116
- Qatar	V-117
- Romania	V-118
- Rwanda	V-119
- Western Samoa	V-120
- Sao Tome and Principe	V-121
- Saudi Arabia	V-122
- Senegal	V-123
- Seychelles	V-124
- Sierra Leone	V-125
- Singapore	V-126
- Solomon Islands	V-127
- Somalia	V-128
- South Africa (does not participate in GA; delegation not accredited)	
- Spain	V-129
- Sri Lanka	V-130
- St. Kitts and Nevis	V-131
- St. Lucia	V-132
- St. Vincent and the Grenadines	V-133
- Sudan	V-134
- Suriname	V-135
- Swaziland	V-136

- Sweden	V-137
- Syrian Arab Republic	V-138
- United Republic of Tanzania	V-139
- Thailand	V-140
- Togo	V-141
- Trinidad and Tobago	V-142
- Tunisia	V-143
- Turkey	V-144
- Uganda	V-145
- Ukrainian SSR	V-146
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)	V-147
- United Arab Emirates	V-148
- United Kingdom	V-149
- Uruguay	V-150
- Vanuatu	V-151
- Venezuela	V-152
- Vietnam	V-153
- Yemen Arab Republic	V-154
- People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	V-155
- Yugoslavia	V-156
- Zaire	V-157
- Zambia	V-158
- Zimbabwe	V-159

VI. MEMBERSHIP IN REGIONAL AND OTHER GROUPS OF UN MEMBER COUNTRIES	VI-3
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I

INTRODUCTION

REPORT TO CONGRESS ON
VOTING PRACTICES IN THE UNITED NATIONS

INTRODUCTION

This is the fourth annual report on the "comparison of the overall voting practices in the principal bodies of the United Nations," submitted to Congress pursuant to P.L. 99-500 and P.L. 98-164. The main purpose of this report is to highlight those parts of a country's performance in multilateral fora which most directly affect its bilateral relationship with the United States. Preparation of the report therefore entails close collaboration between the Secretary of State and the Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

This report covers all recorded plenary votes cast at the regular session of the 41st United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in the fall of 1986, and the votes of the 15 states which were members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) in 1986. At the 41st UNGA, 158 member states debated a wide variety of issues. They adopted more than half (159) of the total 314 resolutions and decisions without a vote or by consensus. Taking into account a number of votes on separate paragraphs as well as on entire resolutions, the plenary decided 200 issues by vote.

The resolutions adopted by the 41st UNGA covered a wide range of issues: budgetary and administrative reform, the Soviet invasion and continued occupation of Afghanistan, the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, the Arab-Israeli conflict, apartheid, Namibia, arms control, outer space, human rights in various countries, economic development, and other topics.

Votes on some issues, discussed later in this report, had particular importance for American interests and were singled out for special attention. Resolutions on Namibia, the Middle East, and apartheid containing specific criticisms by name of the United States or its policies (name-calling) were singled out for special attention. As at previous UNGA sessions, we continued to work hard to defeat these.

WHAT UN VOTES MEAN

The annual review of UN voting patterns and practices provides one benchmark for assessing the attitudes, policies, and decisions of UN member states on questions that come before the General Assembly and the Security Council. In this sense, the data in this report provide a fairly accurate picture of a country's general orientation in

multilateral fora, and of the degree to which it coincides with the U.S. position on issues of importance to the United States. However, these data do not give the full picture. For example, the Administration's single highest priority for this UNGA session was UN reform. The decision on UN reform took place by consensus, not by vote. The voting data in this book do not reflect that significant achievement. Furthermore, these data cannot include any quantifiable measurement of behind-the-scenes support for, or opposition to, United States policies in UN fora. Since the vast majority of decisions are not made by recorded vote in the Specialized Agencies of the UN, the quantifiable data are necessarily limited to the UN proper.

The actions of member states in the UN are important to the United States, since the United Nations often debates and makes recommendations about central issues which frequently affect major U.S. interests. Although they are not legally binding on member states, UNGA decisions largely determine the policies of UN bodies; focus world attention on some problems and away from others; define and reflect problems of many societies; and help shape the international context in which the United States must operate. Consequently, votes in the UN are often regarded, rightly or wrongly, as expressions of world opinion on major issues.

In examining the voting record of UN member states, it should be borne in mind that behavior in the United Nations is but one dimension of a country's relations with the United States. Economic, strategic, and political factors can be -- and often are -- more important to U.S. interests and policies. Even so, no country's behavior at the UN is irrelevant to its bilateral relationship with the United States. Because decisions and policies reached in key UN bodies affect U.S. foreign policy, so do votes and actions of member states in those fora.

THE SCORE SHEET

The United States has strongly advocated administrative and budgetary reform of the UN. In one of its most significant decisions in recent history, the UNGA adopted such reforms by consensus. The 41st UNGA also saw progress in achieving support for U.S. initiatives and policies, and there were additional slight increases in the level of voting coincidence between the United States and the major regional groupings. These trends, which were also apparent during the 40th UNGA, to a large degree reflect the results of our continuing efforts to get member states to take seriously the precise language in resolutions, rather than merely endorse resolutions whose packaging is deceptively attractive but whose contents are seriously flawed.

In addition to adoption by consensus of the reform package, the 41st UNGA approved other measures which support U.S. policy goals. The United Nations General Assembly, by overwhelming majorities, adopted resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. The General Assembly also adopted, by a record majority and by consensus, respectively, U.S. disarmament initiatives on chemical weapons and compliance with arms control agreements. In the human rights field, the 41st UNGA adopted resolutions criticizing the human rights situation in Afghanistan and Iran by greater majorities than at the 40th UNGA and, for the first time, balanced resolutions on human rights in El Salvador and Guatemala. In a significant departure from previous practice, the 41st UNGA adopted two resolutions on economic issues which reflected U.S. policies: a U.S. initiative endorsing entrepreneurship and a resolution on third world debt implicitly endorsing the U.S. approach to this problem. The plenary adopted another U.S. initiative, the right to own property, by a very large majority with no opposing votes.

On the negative side, overall voting coincidence with the U.S. remained at a low level. The 41st UNGA by a large majority adopted a Libyan initiative criticizing the United States for its retaliatory air strike against Libya. The UNGA also adopted resolutions calling for U.S. compliance with the International Court of Justice (ICJ) decision on Nicaragua and criticizing the U.S. trade embargo against Nicaragua. Over U.S. objections, as well as those of most of the major contributors, and in spite of the financial crisis, the 41st UNGA also adopted a supplementary budget of \$48.5 million.

KEY VOTES

Not all votes cast in the General Assembly have the same weight or importance to the United States. Well before the start of the UNGA, the United States identified issues on the UNGA agenda which directly affect American national interests, and made its positions on those issues clear to other UN members. The United States began this process of intensive consultation in the summer, continued it during the General Assembly, and updated it as needed to take account of new issues which arose.

Using as a criterion the votes on issues of particular importance and on which we extensively lobbied other governments, we can measure with some accuracy a country's level of support for the United States in the UN. It must be noted, however, that in light of the many issues of importance to the United States which are considered at each General Assembly, the selection of only ten key issues is a difficult task and the substitution of one issue for another could have a significant impact on the statistical results. In addition, as already noted above, a number of issues of considerable importance to the United States were

adopted by consensus and therefore are not taken into account in the analysis of the key votes. For example, the resolutions on UN reform, debt and entrepreneurship -- priority issues for the United States -- were adopted by consensus. Similarly, the statistical analysis of the key votes does not include the adoption of resolutions on protection of diplomats, narcotics control efforts, and a U.S. initiative drawing attention to the locust infestation in Africa. Finally, as in last year's report, the list of key issues also excludes the Antarctica item for methodological reasons, since the United States and other Antarctica treaty partners did not participate in the votes on the substantive resolutions on Antarctica.

Of the 314 resolutions and decisions adopted by the 41st UNGA, the United States joined consensus on 159, abstained on 33, did not participate on three, and cast yes or no votes on 119. From all 200 recorded votes (including procedural and paragraph votes) the United States chose ten key items because of their special importance to U.S. values and interest. These were issues on which we lobbied intensively in the United Nations and in capitals. These votes were:

1. The resolution calling for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia.
2. The challenge to Israel's credentials, which has become the annual climax of the effort to bar Israel from participating in UN bodies. Administration policy and Congressional legislation require that the United States withdraw from, and withhold funding to, the United Nations General Assembly or any specialized agency of the United Nations system that excludes Israel or denies it full rights of membership.
3. The Nicaraguan-sponsored resolution calling for U.S. compliance with the International Court of Justice verdict against the United States.
4. The resolution calling for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan.
5. The resolution condemning the retaliatory U.S. air strike against Libya.
6. A U.S. proposal to delete criticism of U.S. policy from a resolution on Namibia.
7. The U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons.

8. The resolution approving \$48.5 million in supplemental appropriations to the 1986-87 biennial UN budget.
9. The resolution on human rights in Afghanistan.
10. A U.S. proposal to delete criticism of U.S. policy from a resolution on the Middle East.

NAME-CALLING

As was the case at the 39th and 40th UNGAs, the United States strongly emphasized the need for deletion of clauses in resolutions criticizing the United States by name, especially since this selective practice is rarely applied to other UN member states. We were able to delete 12 of the 15 name-calling references in plenary resolutions during 1986. At the 40th UNGA we were able to delete 6 of the 9 name-calling references in plenary resolutions. The 41st UNGA's retention of 20 percent of the name-calling references in 1986 was an improvement over the 40th UNGA's retention of 36 percent of name-calling references. Votes on name-calling clauses provide a useful measure of a country's attitude toward the United States as these votes were cast separately from votes taken on the substantive resolutions into which name-calling references had been inserted. In asking countries to oppose name-calling, the United States was not asking them to change their positions on the broader issues in resolutions on such issues as apartheid, Namibia, or the Arab-Israeli conflict.

OVERALL VOTING COINCIDENCE

During the 41st UNGA, the average voting coincidence of all other United Nations members with the United States was 23.7 percent, reflecting a slight upward shift by some countries compared to the 40th UNGA. The highest levels of voting agreement were registered by Israel (89.9 percent) and by our NATO allies. The Arab Group, the Warsaw Pact, and other countries not members of the Warsaw Pact but closely associated with the Soviet Union, registered the lowest levels of voting coincidence with the United States.

REGIONAL PATTERNS

WESTERN COUNTRIES

As in previous UNGAs, Western countries registered higher voting coincidence with the United States than did other groups. For example: the United Kingdom (88.2%), the Federal Republic of Germany (87.3%),

Luxembourg (79.2%), Belgium (78.9%), France (78.3%), Italy (77.3%), the Netherlands (75.5%), and Portugal (74.3%). Western countries overall voting coincidence on groups of issues follows: Middle East issues, 60 percent; African issues, 74.6 percent; Asian issues, 99 percent; and Latin American issues, 57.7 percent.

LATIN AMERICA

In the Latin American Group (which includes all the states in Central America, South America, and the Caribbean), the highest degrees of voting coincidence were registered by Dominica (70.8%), El Salvador (43.7%), Costa Rica (42.4%), Chile (38.3%), St. Kitts (37.4%), St. Vincent (36.5%), Honduras (36.4%), and St. Lucia (36.2%). Guyana (13.1%), Nicaragua (9.3%), and Cuba (6.8%) had the lowest levels of voting coincidence with the United States. On Middle East issues, the overall Latin American voting coincidence with the United States was 29.7 percent; on African issues, 30.5 percent; on Asian issues, 95.0 percent; and on Latin American issues, 50.0 percent.

AFRICA

Among African nations, Malawi (36.8%), Cote'd'Ivoire (32.2%), Zaire (30.3%), and Liberia (30.1%), had the highest levels of voting coincidence with the United States. Libya (5.6%), Angola (6.8%), Mozambique (7.2%) and Algeria (7.4%) had the lowest levels of voting coincidence with the United States. The generally lower voting coincidence of the African Group with the United States in part reflected sharp differences of view on African and Middle East issues. On those subjects, voting coincidence averaged 7.9 percent and 11.9 percent respectively. The magnitude of the impact of voting differences on these issues is accentuated by the fact that votes on these subjects comprised almost 63 percent of all votes taken by the 41st UNGA. African voting coincidence with the United States on Latin American issues was 46 percent; on Asian issues, 84.2 percent.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

In Asia, Israel* (89.9%), Japan (68.8%), Australia (63.7%), and New Zealand (57.9%) held the highest levels of voting coincidence with the

* Israel is listed in the Asia and Pacific Group for the first time; in previous Reports to Congress on Voting Practices, Israel has been listed without affiliation to geographical group.

United States. Syria (7.9%), South Yemen (7.5%), Laos (6.4%), and Vietnam (6.4%) held the lowest. Although the overall group average was 18.9 percent, the level of coincidence for the Arab group, most of whose members are simultaneously members of the Asian group, was 13.4 percent. On Middle East issues, Arab voting coincidence with the United States was 8.8 percent, while for the entire Asian Group it was 16.1 percent. The Arab group's level of voting coincidence on African issues was 2.2 percent; for the entire Asian group the level was 10.9 percent. The Asian and Pacific Group's voting coincidence with the United States on Latin American issues was 44.8 percent; on Middle East issues was 16.1 percent, and on Asian issues was 77 percent.

EASTERN EUROPE

The level of voting coincidence with the United States was universally low, with an overall average of 12.5 percent. On Middle East issues, the coincidence was 8.6 percent; on African issues, the coincidence was 0 percent; on Latin American issues, the percentage was 41.87; and on Asian issues, the percentage was 15.2.

SOME CONCLUSIONS

There was additional progress in persuading others to vote with the United States at the UN, although the overall figures of voting coincidence remain low. The group averages of voting coincidence were higher than those of the previous year. The African group went from a coincidence level of 15.1 percent in 1985 to 16.9 percent in 1986. Similarly, Western Europe went from 59.2 percent in 1985 to 61.7 percent in 1986. Asia and the Pacific went from 17 percent to 18.9 percent. The Americas Group went from 23.7 percent to 27.5 percent.

On name-calling, our record was positive in terms of our success in expunging the majority of the explicit critical references introduced. At the 41st UNGA the U.S. continued to make progress toward elimination of the double standard applied over the last decade by many member states.

Despite additional weakening of the practice, group politics continues to be an important factor in UN voting. On issues where regional or other groups can successfully impose on a member positions which conflict with U.S. interests, the United States often finds itself in the minority and the member's voting coincidence with the United States is naturally lower. For example, as noted earlier, almost 63 percent of plenary votes in the 41st UNGA dealt with southern African and Middle East issues. These issues often commanded support from the overwhelming majority of the African and Arab groups, regardless of the merits of the texts. On such votes the United States position is almost

always in the minority and rarely gains majority support except when the focus of attention is on an extraneous issue such as name-calling and a specific clause in a resolution is put to a separate vote.

The overall low coincidence of voting behavior between the United States and the majority of UN members reflects these structural features. However, this cannot justify any lessening of the scrutiny which the United States gives to the voting performance of individual countries. The United States must continue to make clear that it cannot accept from a nation with which it enjoys good bilateral relations the excuse that group solidarity required it to vote in favor of resolutions critical of the United States or harmful to U.S. interests. If we were to adopt an approach that discounted opposition where group positions are strong, in effect we would be tacitly accepting this position.

A NOTE ON METHODOLOGY

The tables in this report reflect country voting coincidence with the United States in the 41st UNGA plenary. The percentage figure is computed on the basis of all recorded plenary votes, including procedural motions and paragraph votes. The computation excludes issues approved without vote, by consensus, or on which either the United States or the country with which it is being compared abstained or was absent.

Member states of the 41st UNGA approved, without vote, 159 resolutions and decisions. This included resolutions on such important issues as UN reform, external debt problems of developing countries, the Contadora process, the critical economic situation in Africa, and United States-sponsored resolutions on entrepreneurship, arms control and the locust infestation in Africa. Recorded votes produced 155 resolutions and decisions.

The percentage of voting coincidence is calculated on the basis of yes/no votes only: the number of times in which identical votes (yes/yes or no/no) were cast by the United States and a given country, divided by the total number of times in which the United States and the other country voted yes or no. Abstentions and absences are excluded from the tally of identical votes.

This is the same method as that used in the reports on the 38th, 39th, and 40th UNGAs and the results of the 41st UNGA can thus be compared with those of the three General Assemblies which preceded it. However, both the subjects and contents of resolutions vary from year to year, so statistical comparisons cannot be precise.

II

THE FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL PLENARY VOTES

PERCENT COINCIDENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES

UN VOTING RECORD
41st GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES
Percent Coincidence
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

A F R I C A

MALAWI	36.8%	GUINEA-BISSAU	16.2%
COTE D'IVOIRE	32.2%	GHANA	16.1%
ZAIRE	30.3%	CAPE VERDE	16.0%
LIBERIA	30.1%	DJIBOUTI	15.8%
CHAD	29.0%	SUDAN	15.7%
MAURITIUS	27.4%	SOMALIA	15.3%
MOROCCO	24.5%	GUINEA	14.9%
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	23.4%	BURUNDI	14.2%
SWAZILAND	21.7%	NIGERIA	14.1%
TOGO	21.7%	ZAMBIA	13.8%
CAMEROON	20.9%	UGANDA	13.6%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	19.7%	MALI	13.1%
GABON	19.4%	ZIMBABWE	13.0%
SENEGAL	18.4%	TANZANIA	12.4%
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	18.2%	CONGO	12.3%
NIGER	18.2%	BURKINA FASO	11.8%
LESOTHO	17.6%	ETHIOPIA	11.8%
BOTSWANA	17.5%	GAMBIA	11.1%
TUNISIA	17.4%	SEYCHELLES	10.6%
RWANDA	17.4%	MADAGASCAR	10.0%
EGYPT	17.3%	BENIN	9.8%
KENYA	17.2%	ALGERIA	7.4%
COMOROS	17.1%	MOZAMBIQUE	7.2%
SIERRA LEONE	17.1%	ANGOLA	6.8%
MAURITANIA	16.0%	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	6.2%

GROUP AVERAGE

16.9%

UN VOTING RECORD
41st GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES
Percent Coincidence
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

A S I A A N D T H E P A C I F I C

ISRAEL	89.9%	SRI LANKA	14.5%
JAPAN	68.8%	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	14.5%
AUSTRALIA	63.7%	BHUTAN	14.4%
NEW ZEALAND	57.9%	VANUATU	14.2%
WESTERN SAMOA	36.5%	CYPRUS	13.8%
FIJI	35.5%	BAHRAIN	13.6%
CAMBODIA	25.6%	JORDAN	13.3%
THAILAND	23.5%	INDONESIA	13.2%
SINGAPORE	20.9%	KUWAIT	12.9%
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	20.8%	QATAR	12.3%
PHILIPPINES	19.0%	MALDIVES	11.3%
BANGLADESH	18.6%	MONGOLIA	10.3%
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	17.0%	INDIA	10.1%
BURMA	16.8%	IRAN	9.5%
NEPAL	16.7%	AFGHANISTAN	8.9%
SOLOMON ISLANDS	16.5%	IRAQ	8.8%
PAKISTAN	16.4%	DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	8.0%
LEBANON	16.1%	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	7.9%
SAUDI ARABIA	16.0%	YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC	7.5%
MALAYSIA	15.8%	LAO P.D.R.	6.4%
CHINA	15.7%	VIET NAM	6.4%
OMAN	15.4%		

GROUP AVERAGE

18.9%

UN VOTING RECORD
41st GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES
Percent Coincidence
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

T H E A M E R I C A S

CANADA	72.0%
DOMINICA	70.8%
EL SALVADOR	43.7%
COSTA RICA	42.4%
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	38.4%
CHILE	38.3%
SAINT VINCENT & GRENADINES	36.5%
HONDURAS	36.4%
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	35.7%
SAINT LUCIA	35.4%
GRENADA	35.1%
COLOMBIA	32.4%
GUATEMALA	32.2%
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	29.5%
ECUADOR	28.7%
BELIZE	28.3%
PARAGUAY	26.5%
JAMAICA	24.4%
BAHAMAS	23.1%
PANAMA	22.5%
URUGUAY	21.7%
BARBADOS	21.4%
HAITI	19.7%
VENEZUELA	19.0%
BRAZIL	18.5%
PERU	18.4%
BOLIVIA	18.3%
MEXICO	17.6%
SURINAME	17.1%
ARGENTINA	16.4%
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	16.2%
GUYANA	13.1%
NICARAGUA	9.3%
CUBA	6.8%

Group Average 27.5%

UN VOTING RECORD
41st GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES
Percent Coincidence
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

E A S T E R N E U R O P E

ROMANIA	16.3%
YUGOSLAVIA	13.1%
HUNGARY	12.8%
BULGARIA	12.7%
BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R.	12.6%
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	12.6%
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.	12.6%
UKRAINIAN S.S.R.	12.6%
POLAND	12.0%
UNION OF SOVIET SOC. REP.	12.0%
ALBANIA	6.3%

Group Average	12.5%
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UN VOTING RECORD
41st GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES
Percent Coincidence
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

<u>W E S T E R N</u>	<u>E U R O P E</u>
UNITED KINGDOM	88.2%
FEDERAL REP. OF GERMANY	87.3%
LUXEMBOURG	79.2%
BELGIUM	78.9%
FRANCE	78.3%
ITALY	77.3%
NETHERLANDS	74.5%
PORTUGAL	74.3%
ICELAND	66.0%
DENMARK	62.0%
NORWAY	58.1%
SPAIN	57.8%
IRELAND	55.1%
AUSTRIA	48.1%
SWEDEN	47.3%
FINLAND	46.3%
GREECE	42.7%
TURKEY	37.1%
MALTA	22.7%
Group Average	65.6

UN VOTING RECORD
41st GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES
Percent Coincidence
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

N A T O

UNITED KINGDOM	88.2%
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	87.3%
LUXEMBOURG	79.2%
BELGIUM	78.9%
FRANCE	78.3%
ITALY	77.3%
NETHERLANDS	74.5%
PORTUGAL	74.3%
CANADA	72.0%
ICELAND	66.0%
DENMARK	62.0%
NORWAY	58.3%
SPAIN	57.8%
GREECE	42.7%
TURKEY	37.1%

Group Average	68.6
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UN VOTING RECORD
41st GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES
Percent Coincidence
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

WESTERN EUROPEAN AND OTHERS GROUP

UNITED KINGDOM	88.2%
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	87.3%
LUXEMBOURG	79.2%
BELGIUM	78.9%
FRANCE	78.3%
ITALY	77.3%
NETHERLANDS	74.5%
PORTUGAL	74.3%
CANADA	72.0%
ICELAND	66.0%
AUSTRALIA	63.7%
DENMARK	62.0%
NORWAY	58.3%
NEW ZEALAND	57.9%
SPAIN	57.8%
IRELAND	55.1%
AUSTRIA	48.1%
SWEDEN	47.3%
FINLAND	46.3%
GREECE	42.7%
TURKEY	37.1%
MALTA	22.7%
Group Average	61.7%

UN VOTING RECORD
41st GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES
Percent Coincidence
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

BELGIUM	78.9%
DENMARK	62.0%
FRANCE	78.3%
FED. REP. OF GERMANY	87.3%
GREECE	42.7%
IRELAND	55.1%
ITALY	77.3%
LUXEMBOURG	79.2%
NETHERLANDS	74.5%
PORTUGAL	74.3%
SPAIN	57.8%
UNITED KINGDOM	88.2%

Group Average	71.3%
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UN VOTING RECORD
41st GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES
Percent Coincidence
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

<u>W A R S A W</u>	<u>P A C T</u>
ROMANIA	16.3%
HUNGARY	12.8%
BULGARIA	12.7%
BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R.	12.6%
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	12.6%
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.	12.6%
UKRAINIAN S.S.R.	12.6%
POLAND	12.0%
UNION OF SOVIET SOC. REP.	12.0%
 Group Average	 12.9%

UN VOTING RECORD
41st GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES
Percent Coincidence
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

<u>A R A B</u>	<u>G R O U P</u>
MOROCCO	24.5%
EGYPT	17.3%
TUNISIA	17.4%
MAURITANIA	16.7%
LEBANON	16.1%
SUDAN	15.7%
DJIBOUTI	15.8%
SAUDI ARABIA	16.0%
MAN	15.4%
SOMALIA	15.3%
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	14.5%
BAHRAIN	13.6%
JORDAN	13.3%
KUWAIT	12.9%
QATAR	12.3%
IRAQ	8.8%
DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	8.0%
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	7.9%
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC	7.5%
ALGERIA	7.4%
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	6.2%
Group Average	13.4%

UN VOTING RECORD
41st GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES
Percent Coincidence
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

I S L A M I C C O N F E R E N C E

TURKEY	37.1%	OMAN	15.4%
CHAD	29.0%	SOMALIA	15.3%
MOROCCO	24.5%	GUINEA	14.9%
CAMEROON	20.9%	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	14.5%
GABON	19.4%	BAHRAIN	13.6%
BANGLADESH	18.6%	UGANDA	13.6%
SENEGAL	18.4%	JORDAN	13.3%
NIGER	18.2%	INDONESIA	13.2%
TUNISIA	17.4%	MALI	13.1%
EGYPT	17.3%	KUWAIT	12.9%
COMOROS	17.1%	QATAR	12.3%
SIERRA LEONE	17.1%	BURKINA FASO	11.8%
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	17.0%	MALDIVES	11.3%
MAURITANIA	16.7%	GAMBIA	11.1%
PAKISTAN	16.4%	IRAN	9.5%
GUINEA-BISSAU	16.2%	IRAQ	8.8%
LEBANON	16.1%	DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	8.0%
SAUDI ARABIA	16.0%	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	7.9%
DJIBOUTI	15.8%	YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC	7.5%
MALAYSIA	15.8%	ALGERIA	7.4%
SUDAN	15.7%	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	6.2%

Group Average

15.3%

UN VOTING RECORD
41st GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES
Percent Coincidence
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

A S E A N

THAILAND	23.5%
SINGAPORE	20.9%
PHILIPPINES	19.0%
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	17.0%
MALAYSIA	15.8%
INDONESIA	13.2%

Group Average	18.2%
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UN VOTING RECORD
41st GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES
Percent Coincidence
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

N O N - A L I G N E D M O V E M E N T

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS	38.4%	CAPE VERDE	16.0%
MALAWI	36.8%	SAUDI ARABIA	16.0%
SAINT LUCIA	35.4%	DJIBOUTI	15.8%
GRENADA	35.1%	MALAYSIA	15.8%
COLOMBIA	33.3%	SUDAN	15.7%
COTE D'IVOIRE	32.2%	OMAN	15.4%
ZAIRE	30.3%	SOMALIA	15.3%
LIBERIA	30.1%	GUINEA	14.9%
CHAD	29.0%	SRI LANKA	14.5%
ECUADOR	28.7%	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	14.5%
BELIZE	28.3%	BHUTAN	14.4%
MAURITIUS	27.4%	BURUNDI	14.2%
CAMBODIA	25.6%	VANUATU	14.2%
MOROCCO	24.5%	NIGERIA	14.1%
JAMAICA	24.4%	CYPRUS	13.8%
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	23.4%	ZAMBIA	13.8%
BAHAMAS	23.1%	BAHRAIN	13.6%
MALTA	22.7%	UGANDA	13.6%
PANAMA	22.5%	JORDAN	13.3%
SWAZILAND	21.7%	INDONESIA	13.2%
TOGO	21.7%	GUYANA	13.1%
BARBADOS	21.4%	MALI	13.1%
CAMEROON	20.9%	YUGOSLAVIA	13.1%
SINGAPORE	20.9%	ZIMBABWE	13.0%
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	19.7%	KUWAIT	12.9%
GABON	19.4%	UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	12.4%
BANGLADESH	18.6%	CONGO	12.3%
PERU	18.4%	QATAR	12.3%
SENEGAL	18.4%	BURKINA FASO	11.8%
BOLIVIA	18.3%	ETHIOPIA	11.8%
NIGER	18.2%	MALDIVES	11.3%
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	18.2%	GAMBIA	11.1%
LESOTHO	17.6%	SEYCHELLES	10.6%
BOTSWANA	17.5%	INDIA	10.1%
RWANDA	17.4%	MADAGASCAR	10.0%
TUNISIA	17.4%	BENIN	9.8%
EGYPT	17.3%	IRAN	9.5%
KENYA	17.2%	NICARAGUA	9.3%
COMOROS	17.1%	AFGHANISTAN	8.9%
SIERRA LEONE	17.1%	IRAQ	8.8%
SURINAME	17.1%	DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	8.0%
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	17.0%	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	7.9%
MAURITANIA	16.7%	YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC	7.5%

(CONTINUED)

NEPAL	16.7%	ALGERIA	7.4%
ARGENTINA	16.4%	MOZAMBIQUE	7.2%
PAKISTAN	16.4%	ANGOLA	6.8%
GUINEA-BISSAU	16.2%	CUBA	6.8%
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	16.2%	LAO P.D.R.	6.4%
GHANA	16.1%	VIET NAM	6.4%
LEBANON	16.1%	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	6.2%

Group Average

16.7%

III

THE FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

KEY VOTES

S U M M A R Y

The Ten Key Votes
Affecting Important U.S. Interests
During the 41st United Nations General Assembly
Fall 1986

The ten votes described below were judged by the U.S. Mission to the UN as the most significant votes which affected U.S. interests during the 41st UN General Assembly.

The ten votes selected also reflect regional and functional distribution issues. There are two votes on the Middle East (Israel's credentials and a resolution criticizing U.S. policy in the region); two on Asia (Kampuchea and Afghanistan); one on human rights (Afghanistan); one on arms control (prohibition on use of chemical and bacteriological weapons); two on Africa (Namibia and Libya); one on Central America (Nicaragua); and one on the supplemental budget appropriations.

Vote totals shown for each vote are Yes, No, Abstain, and Absent (Y - N - A - X), with the U.S. vote shown in parentheses.

1. Kampuchea. Resolution 41/6. Reiterates the General Assembly's conviction that withdrawal of all foreign forces and commitment by all states to non-intervention and non-interference are the principal components of a just solution to the Kampuchea problem.

Vote: 115 (U.S.) - 21 - 13.

2. Israeli Credentials. Procedural motion to take no action on a draft amendment that would have rejected the credentials of Israel's delegation to the UNGA.

Vote: 77 (U.S.) - 40 - 16.

3. Nicaragua. Resolution 41/31. Notes the continued financing by the United States of military activities in and against Nicaragua, and urgently calls for full and immediate compliance with the judgement of the International Court of Justice in the case of Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua of 27 June 1986.

Vote: 94 - 3 (U.S.) - 47.

4. Afghanistan. Resolution 41/33. Calls for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, voices concern at the continuing foreign armed intervention in contravention of UN principles, and renews the appeal for humanitarian relief assistance for Afghan refugees.

Vote: 122 (U.S.) - 20 - 11.

5. Libya. Resolution 41/38. Condemns the U.S. military attack against Libya on 15 April 1986, calls upon the U.S. to refrain from use or threat of force in the settlement of its differences with Libya, and affirms Libya's right to receive compensation for material and human losses.

Vote: 79 - 28 (U.S.) - 33.

6. Namibia. Vote whether to retain passage in resolution 41/39A which criticized the U.S. (The criticism was deleted.)

Vote: 57 - 46 (U.S.) - 40.

7. Chemical and Bacteriological Weapons. Resolution 41/58C. U.S.-sponsored resolution calling for strict observance of existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons and urging the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate negotiations on a multilateral convention aimed at the elimination of chemical weapons.

Vote: 137 (U.S.) - 0 - 14.

8. Supplemental Budget. Resolution 41/211. Adopts revised budget appropriations for biennium 1986-87 entailing an increase of \$48,459,700.

Vote: 122 - 13 (U.S.) - 10.

9. Human Rights in Afghanistan. Resolution 41/158. Expresses concern at the severity of actions of the Afghan authorities, with the heavy support of foreign troops, against opponents; distress and alarm at numerous human rights violations, including new methods of warfare, torture, executions, religious intolerance, education of children and resultant refugee problems; calls for admission of international humanitarian organizations and cooperation with the Human Rights Commission.

Vote: 89 (U.S.) - 24 - 36.

10. Middle East. Vote to retain passage in resolution 41/162A which criticized the U.S., stating that the U.S.-Israel agreement on strategic cooperation encourages Israel to pursue aggressive and expansionist policies. (The criticism was retained.)

Vote: 66 - 38 (U.S.) - 41.

KEY VOTES
THE KEY ISSUES BY REGION
41ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FALL 1986

<u>RESOLUTION:</u>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<u>AGREE</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>	<u>ABSTAIN</u>	<u>ABSENT</u>
United States	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	10	0	0	0
<u>AFRICA</u>														
Chad	Y	Y	A	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	A	7	1	2	0
Mauritius	Y	Y	X	Y	X	N	Y	Y	Y	N	7	1	0	2
Cote d'Ivoire	Y	Y	A	Y	A	N	Y	Y	Y	A	6	1	3	0
Zaire	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	N	Y	Y	Y	A	6	2	2	0
Egypt	Y	Y	A	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	A	5	1	4	0
Liberia	Y	Y	A	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	A	5	1	4	0
Sierra Leone	Y	Y	A	Y	X	A	Y	Y	Y	A	5	1	3	1
Togo	Y	Y	A	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	5	2	3	0
Malawi	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	A	5	3	1	1

KEY

RESOLUTIONS

1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea
2. Accept Israeli Credentials
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S.
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya
6. Namibia Name-Calling
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons
8. Budget
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan
10. Middle East Name-Calling

VOTES: Y = Yes; N = No; A = Abstain; X = Absent

<u>RESOLUTION:</u>		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<u>AGREE</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>	<u>ABSTAIN</u>	<u>ABSENT</u>
United States		Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	10	0	0	0
Morocco		Y	N	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	4	1	0
Kenya		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	5	0	0
Central African Rep.		Y	Y	A	Y	A	A	Y	Y	A	A	4	1	5	0
Niger		Y	A	A	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	A	4	1	5	0
Gabon		Y	N	A	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	A	4	2	4	0
Guinea		Y	X	X	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	4	2	0	4
Rwanda		Y	A	A	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	4	2	4	0
Sao Tome and Principe		Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	Y	Y	X	X	4	2	0	4
Senegal		Y	X	A	Y	X	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	2	2	2
Swaziland		Y	X	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	4	3	3	0
Tunisia		Y	N	A	Y	X	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	3	2	1
Djibouti		Y	N	X	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	4	0	2
Somalia		Y	N	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	4	2	0
Botswana		Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	5	1	0
Burundi		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	4	5	1	0
Ghana		Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	5	1	0
Sudan		Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	5	1	0
Cameroon		Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	6	0	0
Equatorial Guinea		Y	A	X	Y	A	A	Y	Y	A	A	3	1	5	1
Gambia		Y	Y	A	Y	A	A	X	Y	A	A	3	1	5	1
Comoros		Y	X	A	Y	Y	A	X	X	Y	X	3	1	2	4
		Y	X	Y	Y	X	X	Y	Y	A	Y	3	3	1	3

KEY

RESOLUTIONS

1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea
2. Accept Israeli Credentials
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S.
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya
6. Namibia Name-Calling
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons
8. Budget
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan
10. Middle East Name-Calling

VOTES: Y = Yes; N = No; A = Abstain; X = Absent

<u>RESOLUTION:</u>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<u>AGREE</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>	<u>ABSTAIN</u>	<u>ABSENT</u>
United States	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	10	0	0	0
Mali	Y	Y	Y	A	X	A	Y	Y	A	Y	3	3	3	1
Mauritania	Y	N	X	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	A	Y	3	4	1	2
Nigeria	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	A	Y	3	4	2	1
Lesotho	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	3	5	1	1
Zambia	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	3	5	2	0
Guinea-Bissau	X	A	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	A	X	2	3	2	3
Seychelles	X	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	2	3	0	5
United Rep. of Tanzania	A	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	2	5	2	1
Zimbabwe	A	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	2	5	2	1
Cape Verde	A	X	Y	A	Y	X	Y	Y	A	X	1	3	3	1
Uganda	A	A	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	1	5	4	3
Madagascar	A	A	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	1	6	2	0
Burkina Faso	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	A	Y	N	Y	1	8	1	1
Ethiopia	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A	Y	N	Y	1	8	1	0
Benin	A	N	Y	A	Y	X	A	Y	N	X	0	5	3	0
Mozambique	X	X	Y	X	Y	Y	X	Y	X	Y	0	5	0	2
Congo	N	X	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	N	Y	0	6	3	5
Algeria	X	N	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	N	Y	0	7	2	1
Angola	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y	A	Y	N	Y	0	8	1	1
Libyan Arab Jamah.	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	A	X	N	Y	0	8	1	1

KEY

RESOLUTIONS

1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea
2. Accept Israeli Credentials
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S.
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya
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8. Budget
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan
10. Middle East Name-Calling

VOTES: Y = Yes; N = No; A = Abstain; X = Absent

<u>RESOLUTION:</u>		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<u>AGREE</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>	<u>ABSTAIN</u>	<u>ABSENT</u>
United States		Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	10	0	0	0
<u>ASIA & THE PACIFIC</u>															
Israel		Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	10	0	0	0
Japan		Y	Y	A	Y	N	N	Y	A	Y	N	8	0	2	0
Western Samoa		Y	Y	A	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	A	7	1	2	0
Fiji		Y	Y	A	Y	A	N	Y	Y	Y	X	6	1	2	1
Papua New Guinea		Y	Y	X	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	A	5	1	3	1
Singapore		Y	Y	X	Y	X	A	Y	Y	Y	A	5	1	2	2
Thailand		Y	Y	X	Y	X	A	Y	Y	Y	A	5	1	2	2
Philippines		Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	A	5	2	3	0
Solomon Islands		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	5	4	1	0
Cambodia		Y	X	X	Y	X	X	Y	Y	Y	X	4	1	0	5
Bahrain		Y	N	A	Y	X	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	3	1	2
Burma		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	A	4	3	3	0
Nepal		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	4	3	3	0
Oman		Y	N	A	Y	X	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	3	1	2
Sri Lanka		Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	4	3	3	0
Bangladesh		Y	N	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	4	4	2	0
Brunei Darussalam		Y	N	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	4	2	0
Jordan		Y	N	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	4	2	0
Saudi Arabia		Y	N	A	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	4	1	1
China		Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	4	1	0

KEY

RESOLUTIONS

1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea
2. Accept Israeli Credentials
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S.
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya
6. Namibia Name-Calling
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons
8. Budget
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan
10. Middle East Name-Calling

VOTES: Y = Yes; N = No; A = Abstain; X = Absent

<u>RESOLUTION:</u>										<u>AGREE</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>	<u>ABSTAIN</u>	<u>ABSENT</u>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
United States	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	10	0	0	0
Malaysia	Y	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	5	1	0
Pakistan	Y	N	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	5	1	0
Qatar	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	6	0	0
United Arab Emirates	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	6	0	0
Bhutan	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	A	A	3	3	3	1
Maldives	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	3	4	2	1
Indonesia	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	3	6	0	1
Kuwait	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	3	6	1	0
Vanuatu	X	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	2	3	0	5
Lebanon	A	N	A	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	2	4	4	0
Cyprus	X	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	2	5	2	1
Iran	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	2	6	1	1
Yemen Arab Republic	X	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	1	6	0	3
Mongolia	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N	Y	1	8	0	1
Afghanistan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	1	9	0	0
Dem. Yemen	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	1	9	0	0
Syrian Arab Rep.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	1	9	0	0
India	A	A	Y	A	Y	X	Y	N	Y	0	6	3	1
Iraq	A	N	Y	A	Y	X	Y	A	Y	0	6	3	1
Lao P.D.R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	A	X	N	Y	0	8	1	1
Viet Nam	N	N	Y	Y	Y	A	X	N	Y	0	8	1	1

KEY

RESOLUTIONS

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9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan
10. Middle East Name-Calling

VOTES: Y = Yes; N = No; A = Abstain; X = Absent

<u>RESOLUTION:</u>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<u>AGREE</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>	<u>ABSTAIN</u>	<u>ABSENT</u>
United States	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	10	0	0	0
<u>THE AMERICAS</u>														
El Salvador	Y	Y	N	Y	X	N	Y	X	Y	N	8	0	0	2
Saint Lucia	Y	Y	A	Y	N	N	Y	X	Y	N	8	0	1	1
Antigua & Barbuda	Y	Y	A	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	8	1	1	0
Costa Rica	Y	Y	A	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	8	1	1	0
Dominican Republic	Y	Y	X	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	8	1	1	0
Grenada	Y	Y	A	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	8	1	1	0
St Kitts & Nevis	Y	Y	A	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	8	1	1	0
St Vincent & Grenadines	Y	Y	A	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	8	1	1	0
Canada	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	8	2	0	0
Chile	Y	Y	X	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	A	7	1	1	1
Guatemala	Y	Y	A	Y	A	N	Y	Y	Y	N	7	1	2	0
Honduras	Y	Y	A	Y	X	N	Y	Y	Y	N	7	1	1	1
Colombia	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	N	Y	Y	Y	N	7	2	1	0
Belize	Y	Y	X	Y	X	N	Y	X	Y	A	6	0	1	3
Ecuador	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	N	Y	Y	Y	N	6	2	2	0
Haiti	Y	Y	A	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	A	5	1	4	0
Paraguay	Y	Y	A	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	A	5	1	4	0
Barbados	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	A	5	2	3	0
Jamaica	Y	Y	A	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	5	2	3	0

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VOTES: Y = Yes; N = No; A = Abstain; X = Absent

<u>RESOLUTION:</u>											<u>AGREE</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>	<u>ABSTAIN</u>	<u>ABSENT</u>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
United States	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	10	0	0	0
Panama	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	A	5	2	3	0
Uruguay	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	A	5	2	3	0
Venezuela	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	A	5	2	3	0
Peru	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	5	4	1	0
Dominica	Y	Y	X	Y	X	N	X	X	X	X	4	0	0	6
Bahamas	Y	Y	A	Y	A	A	Y	Y	A	A	4	1	5	0
Bolivia	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	Y	Y	A	A	4	2	2	2
Brazil	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	A	Y	Y	A	4	2	4	0
Mexico	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	A	4	2	4	0
Argentina	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	A	4	3	3	0
Trinidad and Tobago	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	A	4	3	3	0
Suriname	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	A	A	3	3	2	2
Guyana	A	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	2	5	2	1
Nicaragua	N	N	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	N	Y	0	8	2	0
Cuba	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	A	Y	N	Y	0	9	1	0
<u>EASTERN EUROPE</u>														
Yugoslavia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	4	5	1	0
Romania	X	Y	Y	X	Y	X	Y	N	N	X	3	3	0	4

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<u>RESOLUTION:</u>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<u>AGREE</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>	<u>ABSTAIN</u>	<u>ABSENT</u>
United States	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	10	0	0	0
Albania	N	X	X	Y	Y	Y	X	X	Y	Y	2	4	0	4
Bulgaria	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2	7	0	1
Hungary	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2	7	0	1
Poland	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2	7	0	1
Byelorussian SSR	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2	8	0	0
Czechoslovakia	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2	8	0	0
German Dem. Rep.	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2	8	0	0
USSR	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2	8	0	0
Ukrainian S.S.R.	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2	8	0	0
<u>WESTERN EUROPE</u>														
United Kingdom	Y	Y	A	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	9	0	1	0
Australia	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	9	1	0	0
Belgium	Y	Y	A	Y	N	N	Y	A	Y	N	8	0	2	0
Federal Rep. of Germany	Y	Y	A	Y	N	N	Y	A	Y	N	8	0	2	0
France	Y	Y	A	Y	N	N	Y	A	Y	N	8	0	2	0
Italy	Y	Y	A	Y	N	N	Y	A	Y	N	8	0	2	0
Luxembourg	Y	Y	A	Y	N	N	Y	A	Y	N	8	0	2	0
				Y	N	N	Y	A	Y	N	8	0	2	0

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<u>RESOLUTION:</u>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<u>AGREE</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>	<u>ABSTAIN</u>	<u>ABSENT</u>
United States	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	10	0	0	0
Portugal	Y	Y	A	Y	N	N	Y	A	Y	N	8	0	2	0
Netherlands	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	A	Y	N	8	1	1	0
Spain	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	A	Y	N	8	1	1	0
Denmark	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	8	2	0	0
Iceland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	8	2	0	0
New Zealand	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	8	2	0	0
Norway	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	8	2	0	0
Greece	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	7	2	1	0
Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	N	Y	Y	Y	N	7	2	1	0
Austria	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	N	Y	A	Y	N	6	2	2	0
Sweden	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	N	6	2	2	0
Turkey	Y	A	A	Y	A	N	Y	Y	Y	A	5	1	4	0
Malta	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A	X	4	3	1	2
Finland	A	Y	Y	A	A	A	Y	Y	A	N	3	2	5	0

KEY

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VOTES: Y = Yes; N = No; A = Abstain; X = Absent

VOTE BY REGION ON

S I T U A T I O N I N K A M P U C H E A
A F R I C A

For Withdrawal of
Foreign Troops

Botswana
 Burkina Faso
 Burundi
 Cameroon
 Central African Rep.
 Chad
 Comoros
 Cote d'Ivoire
 Djibouti
 Egypt
 Equatorial Guinea
 Gabon
 Gambia
 Ghana
 Guinea
 Kenya
 Lesotho
 Liberia
 Malawi
 Mali
 Mauritania
 Mauritius
 Morocco
 Niger
 Nigeria
 Rwanda
 Sao Tome and Principe
 Senegal
 Sierra Leone
 Somalia
 Sudan
 Swaziland
 Togo
 Tunisia
 Zaire
 Zambia

Against Withdrawal of
Foreign Troops

Angola
 Congo
 Ethiopia
 Libyan Arab Jamah.

Abstain/Absent

Algeria
 Benin
 Cape Verde
 Guinea-Bissau
 Madagascar
 Mozambique
 Seychelles
 Uganda
 United Rep. of Tanzania
 Zimbabwe

A S I A A N D T H E P A C I F I C

For Withdrawal of
Foreign Troops

Australia
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Brunei Darussalam
Burma
Cambodia
China
Fiji
Indonesia
Israel
Japan
Jordan
Kuwait
Malaysia
Maldives
Nepal
New Zealand
Oman
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Thailand
United Arab Emirates
Western Samoa

Against Withdrawal of
Foreign Troops

Afghanistan
Dem. Yemen
Lao P.D.R.
Mongolia
Syrian Arab Rep.
Viet Nam

Abstain/Absent

Cyprus
India
Iran
Iraq
Lebanon
Vanuatu
Yemen Arab Republic

T H E A M E R I C A S

<u>For Withdrawal of Foreign Troops</u>	<u>Against Withdrawal of Foreign Troops</u>	<u>Abstain/Absent</u>
Antigua & Barbuda	Guyana	Cuba
Argentina	Mexico	Barbados
Bahamas		Nicaragua
Belize		
Bolivia		
Brazil		
Canada		
Chile		
Colombia		
Costa Rica		
Dominica		
Dominican Republic		
Ecuador		
El Salvador		
Grenada		
Guatemala		
Haiti		
Honduras		
Jamaica		
Panama		
Paraguay		
Peru		
Saint Lucia		
St Kitts & Nevis		
St Vincent/Grenadines		
Suriname		
Trinidad and Tobago		
Uruguay		
Venezuela		

E A S T E R NE U R O P EFor Withdrawal of
Foreign Troops

Yugoslavia

Against Withdrawal of
Foreign TroopsAlbania
Bulgaria
Byelorussian SSR
Czechoslovakia
German Dem. Rep.
Hungary
Poland
USSR
Ukrainian S.S.R.Abstain/Absent

Romania

W E S T E R N E U R O P E

For Withdrawal of
Foreign Troops

Against Withdrawal of
Foreign Troops

Abstain/Absent

Austria
Belgium
Denmark
Federal Rep. of Germany
France
Greece
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
Turkey
United Kingdom

Finland

VOTE BY REGION ON

I S R A E L I C R E D E N T I A L SA F R I C ARefuse to Question
Credentials

Burundi
Central African Rep.
Chad
Cote d'Ivoire
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Kenya
Liberia
Mali
Mauritius
Sao Tome and Principe
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Togo
Zaire

Try to Question
Credentials

Algeria
Benin
Burkina Faso
Djibouti
Gabon
Libyan Arab Jamah.
Mauritania
Morocco
Somalia
Sudan
Tunisia

Abstain/Absent

Angola
Botswana
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Comoros
Congo
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Lesotho
Madagascar
Malawi
Mozambique
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Senegal
Swaziland
Uganda
United Rep. of Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

A S I A & T H E P A C I F I CRefuse to Question
Credentials

Australia
 Bhutan
 Burma
 Cyprus
 Fiji
 Israel
 Japan
 Nepal
 New Zealand
 Papua New Guinea
 Philippines
 Singapore
 Solomon Islands
 Sri Lanka
 Thailand
 Western Samoa

Try to Question
Credentials

Afghanistan
 Bahrain
 Bangladesh
 Brunei Darussalam
 Dem. Yemen
 Indonesia
 Iran
 Iraq
 Jordan
 Kuwait
 Lao P.D.R.
 Lebanon
 Malaysia
 Mongolia
 Oman
 Pakistan
 Qatar
 Saudi Arabia
 Syrian Arab Rep.
 United Arab Emirates
 Viet Nam
 Yemen Arab Republic

Abstain/Absent

Cambodia
 China
 India
 Maldives
 Vanuatu

T H E A M E R I C A S

Refuse to Question
Credentials

Antigua & Barbuda
 Argentina
 Bahamas
 Barbados
 Brazil
 Canada
 Chile
 Colombia
 Costa Rica
 Dominica
 Dominican Republic
 Ecuador
 El Salvador
 Grenada
 Guatemala
 Honduras
 Jamaica
 Mexico
 Panama
 Paraguay
 Peru
 Saint Lucia
 St Kitts & Nevis
 St Vincent & Grenadines
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Uruguay
 Venezuela

Try to Question
Credentials

Cuba
 Nicaragua

Abstain/Absent

Belize
 Bolivia
 Guyana
 Haiti
 Suriname

E A S T E R N

E U R O P E

Refuse to Question
Credentials

Romania

Try to Question
Credentials

Byelorussian SSR
Czechoslovakia
German Dem. Rep.
USSR
Ukrainian S.S.R.

Abstain/Absent

Albania
Bulgaria
Hungary
Poland
Yugoslavia

W E S T E R NE U R O P ERefuse to Question
CredentialsTry to Question
CredentialsAbstain/Absent

Austria
Belgium
Denmark
Federal Rep. of Germany
Finland
France
Greece
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom

Malta
Turkey

VOTE BY REGION ON
I N T E R N A T I O N A L C O U R T O F J U S T I C E
VERDICT
A F R I C A

Not Require U.S. to
Comply

Require U.S. to
Comply

Abstain/Absent

Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cape Verde
Comoros
Congo
Ethiopia
Ghana
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Libyan Arab Jamah.
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mozambique
Nigeria
Sao Tome and Principe
Seychelles
Sudan
Swaziland
Uganda
United Rep. of Tanzania
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Cameroon
Central African Rep.
Chad
Cote d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Gambia
Guinea
Liberia
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Niger
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Togo
Tunisia

A S I A A N D T H E P A C I F I C

Not Require U.S. to
Comply

Israel

Require U.S. to
Comply

Afghanistan
Australia
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Burma
China
Cyprus
Dem. Yemen
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Kuwait
Lao P.D.R.
Maldives
Mongolia
Nepal
New Zealand
Pakistan
Philippines
Qatar
Solomon Islands
Syrian Arab Rep.
United Arab Emirates
Viet Nam
Yemen Arab Republic

Abstain/Absent

Bahrain
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
Fiji
Japan
Jordan
Lebanon
Malaysia
Oman
Papua New Guinea
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Sri Lanka
Thailand
Vanuatu
Western Samoa

T H E A M E R I C A S

Not Require U.S. to
Comply

El Salvador

Require U.S. to
Comply

Argentina
Barbados
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Colombia
Cuba
Ecuador
Guyana
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Peru
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
Uruguay
Venezuela

Abstain/Absent

Antigua & Barbuda
Bahamas
Belize
Chile
Costa Rica
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Grenada
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Paraguay
Saint Lucia
St Kitts & Nevis
St Vincent & Grenadines

E A S T E R NE U R O P ENot Require U.S. to
ComplyRequire U.S. to
ComplyAbstain/Absent

Bulgaria
Byelorussian SSR
Czechoslovakia
German Dem. Rep.
Hungary
Poland
Romania
USSR
Ukrainian S.S.R.
Yugoslavia

Albania

W E S T E R N

E U R O P E

Not Require U.S. to
Comply

Require U.S. to
Comply

Abstain/Absent

Austria
Denmark
Finland
Greece
Iceland
Ireland
Malta
Netherlands
Norway
Spain
Sweden

Belgium
Federal Rep. of Germany
France
Italy
Luxembourg
Portugal
Turkey
United Kingdom

VOTE BY REGION ON

S I T U A T I O N I N A F G H A N I S T A NA F R I C AFor Withdrawal of
Foreign TroopsAgainst WithdrawalAbstain/Absent

Botswana
 Burundi
 Cameroon
 Central African Rep.
 Chad
 Comoros
 Cote d'Ivoire
 Djibouti
 Egypt
 Equatorial Guinea
 Gabon
 Gambia
 Ghana
 Guinea
 Guinea-Bissau
 Kenya
 Lesotho
 Liberia
 Malawi
 Mauritania
 Mauritius
 Morocco
 Niger
 Nigeria
 Rwanda
 Sao Tome and Principe
 Senegal
 Sierra Leone
 Somalia
 Sudan
 Swaziland
 Togo
 Tunisia
 United Rep. of Tanzania
 Zaire
 Zambia
 Zimbabwe

Angola
 Burkina Faso
 Ethiopia
 Libyan Arab Jamah.
 Madagascar

Algeria
 Benin
 Cape Verde
 Congo
 Mali
 Mozambique
 Seychelles
 Uganda

A S I A A N D T H E P A C I F I CFor Withdrawal of
Foreign Troops

Australia
 Bahrain
 Bangladesh
 Brunei Darussalam
 Burma
 Cambodia
 China
 Fiji
 Indonesia
 Iran
 Israel
 Japan
 Jordan
 Kuwait
 Lebanon
 Malaysia
 Maldives
 Nepal
 New Zealand
 Oman
 Pakistan
 Papua New Guinea
 Philippines
 Qatar
 Saudi Arabia
 Singapore
 Solomon Islands
 Sri Lanka
 Thailand
 United Arab Emirates
 Vanuatu
 Western Samoa

Against Withdrawal

Afghanistan
 Dem. Yemen
 Lao P.D.R.
 Mongolia
 Syrian Arab Rep.
 Viet Nam

Abstain/Absent

Bhutan
 Cyprus
 India
 Iraq
 Yemen Arab Republic

T H E A M E R I C A S

<u>For Withdrawal of Foreign Troops</u>	<u>Against Withdrawal</u>	<u>Abstain/Absent</u>
Antigua & Barbuda	Cuba	Nicaragua
Argentina		
Bahamas		
Barbados		
Belize		
Bolivia		
Brazil		
Canada		
Chile		
Colombia		
Costa Rica		
Dominica		
Dominican Republic		
Ecuador		
El Salvador		
Grenada		
Guatemala		
Guyana		
Haiti		
Honduras		
Jamaica		
Mexico		
Panama		
Paraguay		
Peru		
Saint Lucia		
St Kitts & Nevis		
St Vincent & Grenadines		
Suriname		
Trinidad and Tobago		
Uruguay		
Venezuela		

E A S T E R N E U R O P E

For Withdrawal of
Foreign Troops

Albania
Yugoslavia

Against Withdrawal

Bulgaria
Byelorussian SSR
Czechoslovakia
German Dem. Rep.
Hungary
Poland
USSR
Ukrainian S.S.R.

Abstain/Absent

Romania

W E S T E R N E U R O P E

<u>For Withdrawal of Foreign Troops</u>	<u>Against Withdrawal</u>	<u>Abstain/Absent</u>
Austria		Finland
Belgium		
Denmark		
Federal Rep. of Germany		
France		
Greece		
Iceland		
Ireland		
Italy		
Luxembourg		
Malta		
Netherlands		
Norway		
Portugal		
Spain		
Sweden		
Turkey		
United Kingdom		

VOTE BY REGION ON

U. S. A I R R A I D A G A I N S T L I B Y A

A F R I C A

Condemn U.S. Raid

Refuse to Condemn U.S. Raid

Abstain/Absent

Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Rep.
Congo
Cote d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamah.
Madagascar
Malawi
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Nigeria
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Sudan
Swaziland
Uganda
United Rep. of Tanzania
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Chad

Comoros
Guinea
Mali
Niger
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Togo
Tunisia

A S I A A N D T H E P A C I F I C

Condemn U.S. Raid

Refuse to Condemn
U.S. Raid

Abstain/Absent

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Brunei Darussalam
Burma
China
Cyprus
Dem. Yemen
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait
Lao P.D.R.
Lebanon
Malaysia
Maldives
Mongolia
Nepal
Pakistan
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Syrian Arab Rep.
United Arab Emirates
Vanuatu
Viet Nam
Yemen Arab Republic

Australia
Israel
Japan
New Zealand
Western Samoa

Bahrain
Cambodia
Fiji
Oman
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand

T H E A M E R I C A S

Condemn U.S. Raid

Argentina
Cuba
Guyana
Nicaragua
Peru
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago

Refuse to Condemn
U.S. Raid

Antigua & Barbuda
Canada
Chile
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Grenada
Saint Lucia
St Kitts & Nevis
St Vincent & Grenadines

Abstain/Absent

Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
Colombia
Dominica
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Panama
Paraguay
Uruguay
Venezuela

E A S T E R NE U R O P ECondemn U.S. RaidRefuse to Condemn
U.S. RaidAbstain/Absent

Albania
Bulgaria
Byelorussian SSR
Czechoslovakia
German Dem. Rep.
Hungary
Poland
Romania
USSR
Ukrainian S.S.R.
Yugoslavia

W E S T E R NE U R O P ECondemn U.S. RaidRefuse to Condemn
U.S. RaidAbstain/Absent

Malta

Belgium
Denmark
Federal Rep. of Germany
France
Iceland
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Spain
United Kingdom

Austria
Finland
Greece
Ireland
Sweden
Turkey

VOTE BY REGION ON

N A M I B I A: C R I T I C I Z E U. S. P O L I C YA F R I C ASupport Criticism of
U.S. Policy

Algeria
Angola
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Congo
Ethiopia
Ghana
Guinea
Kenya
Lesotho
Libyan Arab Jamah.
Madagascar
Mozambique
Nigeria
Rwanda
Seychelles
Sudan
Togo
Uganda
United Rep. of Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Oppose Criticism of
U.S. Policy

Chad
Cote d'Ivoire
Malawi
Mauritius
Morocco
Zaire

Abstain/Absent

Benin
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Rep.
Comoros
Djibouti
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Gambia
Guinea-Bissau
Liberia
Mali
Mauritania
Niger
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Swaziland
Tunisia

A S I A A N D T H E P A C I F I CSupport Criticism of
U.S. Policy

Afghanistan
China
Cyprus
Dem. Yemen
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Kuwait
Lao P.D.R.
Malaysia
Mongolia
Qatar
Solomon Islands
Syrian Arab Rep.
United Arab Emirates
Vanuatu
Viet Nam
Yemen Arab Republic

Oppose Criticism of
U.S. Policy

Australia
Fiji
Israel
Japan
New Zealand
Western Samoa

Abstain/Absent

Bahrain
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Brunei Darussalam
Burma
Cambodia
Jordan
Lebanon
Maldives
Nepal
Oman
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Sri Lanka
Thailand

T H E A M E R I C A S

<u>Support Criticism of</u> <u>U.S. Policy</u>	<u>Oppose Criticism of</u> <u>U.S. Policy</u>	<u>Abstain/Absent</u>
Cuba	Antigua & Barbuda	Argentina
Guyana	Belize	Bahamas
Jamaica	Canada	Barbados
Nicaragua	Chile	Bolivia
Peru	Colombia	Brazil
	Costa Rica	Haiti
	Dominica	Mexico
	Dominican Republic	Panama
	Ecuador	Paraguay
	El Salvador	Suriname
	Grenada	Trinidad and Tobago
	Guatemala	Uruguay
	Honduras	Venezuela
	Saint Lucia	
	St Kitts & Nevis	
	St Vincent & Grenadines	

E A S T E R N

E U R O P E

Support Criticism of
U.S. Policy

Oppose Criticism of
U.S. Policy

Abstain/Absent

Albania
Bulgaria
Byelorussian SSR
Czechoslovakia
German Dem. Rep.
Hungary
Poland
USSR
Ukrainian S.S.R.
Yugoslavia

Romania

W E S T E R NE U R O P ESupport Criticism of
U.S. PolicyOppose Criticism of
U.S. PolicyAbstain/Absent

Austria
 Belgium
 Denmark
 Federal Rep. of Germany
 France
 Greece
 Iceland
 Ireland
 Italy
 Luxembourg
 Malta
 Netherlands
 Norway
 Portugal
 Spain
 Turkey
 United Kingdom

Finland
 Sweden

VOTE BY REGION ON

U.S. RESOLUTION ON CHEMICAL WEAPONSA F R I C ASupport U.S.
ResolutionOppose U.S.
ResolutionAbstain/Absent

Botswana
 Burundi
 Cameroon
 Cape Verde
 Central African Rep.
 Chad
 Comoros
 Cote d'Ivoire
 Djibouti
 Egypt
 Gabon
 Ghana
 Guinea
 Guinea-Bissau
 Kenya
 Lesotho
 Liberia
 Madagascar
 Malawi
 Mali
 Mauritania
 Mauritius
 Morocco
 Niger
 Nigeria
 Rwanda
 Sao Tome and Principe
 Senegal
 Seychelles
 Sierra Leone
 Somalia
 Sudan
 Swaziland
 Togo
 Tunisia
 Uganda
 United Rep. of Tanzania
 Zaire
 Zambia
 Zimbabwe

Algeria
 Angola
 Benin
 Burkina Faso
 Congo
 Equatorial Guinea
 Ethiopia
 Gambia
 Libyan Arab Jamah.
 Mozambique

A S I A A N D T H E P A C I F I C

Support U.S.
Resolution

Oppose U.S.
Resolution

Abstain/Absent

Australia
Afghanistan
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Brunei Darussalam
Burma
Cambodia
China
Cyprus
Dem. Yemen
Fiji
Indonesia
Iran
Israel
Japan
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Malaysia
Maldives
Mongolia
Nepal
New Zealand
Oman
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Syrian Arab Rep.
Thailand
United Arab Emirates
Vanuatu
Western Samoa
Yemen Arab Republic

India
Iraq
Lao P.D.R.
Viet Nam

T H E A M E R I C A SSupport U.S.
ResolutionOppose U.S.
ResolutionAbstain/Absent

Antigua & Barbuda
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Saint Lucia
St Kitts & Nevis
St Vincent & Grenadines
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
Uruguay
Venezuela

Argentina
Brazil
Cuba
Dominica
Nicaragua

E A S T E R NE U R O P ESupport U.S.
ResolutionOppose U.S.
ResolutionAbstain/Absent

Bulgaria
Byelorussian SSR
Czechoslovakia
German Dem. Rep.
Hungary
Poland
Romania
USSR
Ukrainian S.S.R.

Albania
Yugoslavia

W E S T E R NE U R O P ESupport U.S.
ResolutionOppose U.S.
ResolutionAbstain/Absent

Austria
Belgium
Denmark
Federal Rep. of Germany
Finland
France
Greece
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
Turkey
United Kingdom

VOTE BY REGION ON

S U P P L E M E N T A L B U D G E TA F R I C ASupport Supplemental
Budget RequestOppose Supplemental
Budget RequestAbstain/Absent

Algeria
 Angola
 Benin
 Botswana
 Burkina Faso
 Burundi
 Cameroon
 Cape Verde
 Central African Rep.
 Chad
 Comoros
 Congo
 Cote d'Ivoire
 Djibouti
 Egypt
 Equatorial Guinea
 Ethiopia
 Gabon
 Ghana
 Guinea
 Guinea-Bissau
 Kenya
 Lesotho
 Liberia
 Madagascar
 Malawi
 Mali
 Mauritania
 Mauritius
 Morocco
 Mozambique
 Niger
 Rwanda
 Sao Tome and Principe
 Senegal
 Sierra Leone
 Somalia
 Sudan
 Swaziland
 Togo
 Tunisia
 Uganda
 United Rep. of Tanzania
 Zaire
 Zambia
 Zimbabwe

Gambia
 Libyan Arab Jamah.
 Nigeria
 Seychelles

A S I A & T H E P A C I F I CSupport Supplemental
Budget Request

Afghanistan
 Bahrain
 Bangladesh
 Bhutan
 Brunei Darussalam
 Burma
 Cambodia
 China
 Cyprus
 Dem. Yemen
 Fiji
 India
 Indonesia
 Iran
 Iraq
 Jordan
 Kuwait
 Lebanon
 Malaysia
 Maldives
 Nepal
 New Zealand
 Oman
 Pakistan
 Papua New Guinea
 Philippines
 Qatar
 Saudi Arabia
 Singapore
 Solomon Islands
 Sri Lanka
 Syrian Arab Rep.
 Thailand
 United Arab Emirates
 Viet Nam
 Western Samoa
 Yemen Arab Republic

Oppose Supplemental
Budget Request

Australia
 Israel

Abstain/Absent

Japan
 Lao P.D.R.
 Mongolia
 Vanuatu

T H E A M E R I C A S

Support Supplemental
Budget Request

Oppose Supplemental
Budget Request

Abstain/Absent

Antigua & Barbuda
Argentina
Bahamas
Barbados
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
St Kitts & Nevis
St Vincent & Grenadines
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
Uruguay
Venezuela

Belize
Dominica
El Salvador
Saint Lucia

E A S T E R N

E U R O P E

Support Supplemental
Budget Request

Oppose Supplemental
Budget Request

Abstain/Absent

Yugoslavia

Bulgaria
Byelorussian SSR
Czechoslovakia
German Dem. Rep.
Hungary
Poland
Romania
Ukrainian S.S.R.
USSR

Albania

W E S T E R N E U R O P ESupport Supplemental
Budget Request

Denmark
Finland
Greece
Iceland
Ireland
Malta
Norway

Oppose Supplemental
Budget Request

United Kingdom

Abstain/Absent

Austria
Belgium
Federal Rep. of Germany
France
Italy
Luxembourg

VOTE BY REGION ON

H U M A N R I G H T S A B U S E S I N A F G H A N I S T A NA F R I C ACondemn Human Rights
Abuses

Botswana
Chad
Cote d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Egypt
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Kenya
Malawi
Mauritius
Morocco
Niger
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Sudan
Swaziland
Togo
Tunisia

Refuse to Condemn Human
Abuses

Algeria
Angola
Benin
Burkina Faso
Ethiopia
Libyan Arab Jamah.

Abstain/Absent

Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Rep.
Comoros
Congo
Equatorial Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Mali
Mauritania
Mozambique
Nigeria
Sao Tome and Principe
Seychelles
Uganda
United Rep. of Tanzania
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

A S I A A N D T H E P A C I F I C

Condemn Human Rights
Abuses

Australia
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
China
Fiji
Israel
Japan
Jordan
Malaysia
New Zealand
Oman
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Thailand
United Arab Emirates
Western Samoa

Refuse to Condemn Human
Abuses

Afghanistan
Dem. Yemen
India
Lao P.D.R.
Mongolia
Syrian Arab Rep.
Viet Nam

Abstain/Absent

Bhutan
Burma
Cyprus
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Kuwait
Lebanon
Maldives
Nepal
Sri Lanka
Vanuatu
Yemen Arab Republic

T H E A M E R I C A S

<u>Condemn Human Rights</u> <u>Abuses</u>	<u>Refuse to Condemn Human</u> <u>Abuses</u>	<u>Abstain/Absent</u>
Antigua & Barbuda	Cuba	Bahamas
Argentina	Nicaragua	Bolivia
Barbados		Dominica
Belize		Ecuador
Brazil		Guyana
Canada		Suriname
Chile		Trinidad and Tobago
Colombia		
Costa Rica		
Dominican Republic		
El Salvador		
Grenada		
Guatemala		
Haiti		
Honduras		
Jamaica		
Mexico		
Panama		
Paraguay		
Peru		
Saint Lucia		
St Kitts & Nevis		
St Vincent & Grenadines		
Uruguay		
Venezuela		

E A S T E R NE U R O P ECondemn Human Rights
Abuses

Albania

Refuse to Condemn Human
Abuses

Bulgaria
 Byelorussian SSR
 Czechoslovakia
 German Dem. Rep.
 Hungary
 Poland
 Romania
 USSR
 Ukrainian S.S.R.

Abstain/Absent

Yugoslavia

W E S T E R N E U R O P ECondemn Human Rights
AbusesRefuse to Condemn Human
AbusesAbstain/Absent

Austria
Belgium
Denmark
Federal Rep. of Germany
France
Greece
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
Turkey
United Kingdom

Finland
Malta

VOTE BY REGION ON

M I D D L E E A S T: C R I T I C I Z E
 U. S. P O L I C Y

A F R I C A

Support Criticism of
U.S. Policy

Algeria
 Angola
 Botswana
 Burkina Faso
 Burundi
 Comoros
 Congo
 Djibouti
 Ethiopia
 Ghana
 Kenya
 Lesotho
 Madagascar
 Mali
 Mauritania
 Morocco
 Mozambique
 Nigeria
 Senegal
 Sudan
 Somalia
 Tunisia
 Uganda
 United Rep. of Tanzania
 Zambia
 Zimbabwe

Oppose Criticism of
U.S. Policy

Liberia
 Libyan Arab Jamah.
 Mauritius
 Zaire

Abstain/Absent

Benin
 Cameroon
 Cape Verde
 Central African Rep.
 Chad
 Cote d'Ivoire
 Egypt
 Equatorial Guinea
 Gabon
 Gambia
 Guinea
 Guinea-Bissau
 Malawi
 Niger
 Rwanda
 Sao Tome and Principe
 Seychelles
 Sierra Leone
 Swaziland
 Togo

A S I A A N D T H E P A C I F I C

Support Criticism of
U.S. Policy

Afghanistan
Bahrain
Brunei Darussalam
China
Cyprus
Dem. Yemen
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait
Lao P.D.R.
Lebanon
Malaysia
Maldives
Mongolia
Oman
Pakistan
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Sri Lanka
Syrian Arab Rep.
United Arab Emirates
Viet Nam
Yemen Arab Republic

Oppose Criticism of
U.S. Policy

Australia
Israel
Japan
New Zealand

Abstain/Absent

Bangladesh
Bhutan
Burma
Cambodia
Fiji
Nepal
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Thailand
Vanuatu
Western Samoa

T H E A M E R I C A S

Support Criticism of
U.S. Policy

Cuba
Guyana
Nicaragua

Oppose Criticism of
U.S. Policy

Antigua & Barbuda
Canada
Colombia
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Honduras
Saint Lucia
St Kitts & Nevis
St Vincent & Grenadines

Abstain/Absent

Argentina
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Dominica
Haiti
Jamaica
Mexico
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
Uruguay
Venezuela

E A S T E R N E U R O P E

Support Criticism of
U.S. Policy

Oppose Criticism of
U.S. Policy

Abstain/Absent

Albania
Bulgaria
Byelorussian SSR
Czechoslovakia
German Dem. Rep.
Hungary
Poland
USSR
Ukrainian S.S.R.
Yugoslavia

Romania

W E S T E R N E U R O P ESupport Criticism of
U.S. PolicyOppose Criticism of
U.S. PolicyAbstain/Absent

Austria
Belgium
Denmark
Federal Rep. of Germany
Finland
France
Greece
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom

Malta
Turkey

41/6. The situation in Kampuchea

Date: 21 October 1986 Meeting: 44
Vote: 115-21-13 (recorded) Draft: A/41/L.2 and Add.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981, 37/6 of 28 October 1982, 38/3 of 27 October 1983, 39/5 of 30 October 1984 and 40/7 of 5 November 1985,

Recalling further the Declaration on Kampuchea 16/ and resolution 1 (I) 17/ adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea, which offer the negotiating framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/7, 18/

Deploing that foreign armed intervention and occupation continue and that foreign forces have not been withdrawn from Kampuchea, thus causing continuing hostilities in that country and seriously threatening international peace and security,

Noting the continued and effective struggle waged against foreign occupation by the Coalition with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1986/146 of 23 May 1986 on the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation,

Greatly disturbed that the continued fighting and instability in Kampuchea have forced an additional large number of Kampucheans to flee to the Thai-Kampuchean border in search of food and safety,

Recognizing that the assistance extended by the international community has continued to reduce the food shortages and health problems of the Kampuchean people,

Emphasizing that it is the inalienable right of the Kampuchean people who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries to return safely to their homeland,

Emphasizing further that no effective solution to the humanitarian problems can be achieved without a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict,

Seriously concerned about reported demographic changes being imposed in Kampuchea by foreign occupation forces,

Convinced that, to bring about lasting peace in South-East Asia and reduce the threat to international peace and security, there is an urgent need for the international community to find a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem that will provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces and ensure respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, as well as the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination free from outside interference,

Reiterating its conviction that, after the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question through peaceful means, the States of the South-East Asian region can pursue efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia so as to lessen international tensions and to achieve lasting peace in the region,

Reaffirming the need for all States to adhere strictly to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which call for respect for the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-recourse to the threat or use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6, 38/3, 39/5 and 40/7 and calls for their full implementation;

2. Reiterates its conviction that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea are the principal components of any just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem;

3. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on its activities during 1985-1986 19/ and requests that the Committee continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference;

4. Authorizes the Ad Hoc Committee to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate;

5. Reaffirms its decision to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time, in accordance with Conference resolution 1 (I); 20/

6. Renews its appeal to all States of South-East Asia and others concerned to attend future sessions of the Conference;

7. Requests the Conference to report to the General Assembly on its future sessions;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to consult with and assist the Conference and the Ad Hoc Committee and to provide them on a regular basis with the necessary facilities to carry out their functions;

9. Expresses its appreciation once again to the Secretary-General for taking appropriate steps in following the situation closely and requests him to continue to do so and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement;

10. Expresses its deep appreciation once again to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other humanitarian organizations, national and international, that have rendered relief assistance to the Kampuchean people, and appeals to them to continue to provide emergency assistance to those Kampucheans who are still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the holding centres in Thailand;

11. Reiterates its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in co-ordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requests him to intensify such efforts as are necessary;

12. Urges the States of South-East Asia, once a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean conflict is achieved, to exert renewed efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia;

13. Reiterates the hope that, following a comprehensive political solution, an intergovernmental committee will be established to consider a programme of assistance to Kampuchea for the reconstruction of its economy and for the economic and social development of all States in the region;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 41/6:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, St. Christopher and Nevis, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Syria, Ukraine, USSR, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Benin, Cape Verde, Finland, Guyana, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

Absent: Algeria,* Barbados,** Cyprus, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Romania, Seychelles, Vanuatu,* Yemen.

KEY ISSUE NUMBER 2: ISRAELI CREDENTIALS

On October 20, 1986, on behalf of 20 Arab nations (Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and the Yemen Arab Republic), Oman introduced an amendment to the draft resolution which the Credentials Committee had forwarded to the UNGA. If adopted, the amendment would have denied the credentials of the Israeli delegation to the 41st General Assembly.

Iceland raised a point of order on behalf of the five Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden), moving that no action be taken on the Omani amendment.

By a vote of 76 (United States) to 41, with 17 abstentions, the Icelandic procedural motion was approved. As a result, the amendment proposed by Oman was not considered.

Recorded Vote on Icelandic Procedural Motion:

In favor: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Saint Kitts, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Western Samoa, Zaire;

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen Arab Republic;

Abstain: Belize, Botswana, Cameroon, China, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, India, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Turkey, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

41/31. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance

Date: 3 November 1986 Meeting: 53
Vote: 94-3-47 (recorded) Draft: A/41/L.22

The General Assembly.

Having heard the statement made by the Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua, 44/

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983 and 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985,

Aware that, under the Charter of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations and that each Member undertakes to comply with the decision of the Court in any case to which it is a party,

Considering that Article 36, paragraph 6, of the Statute of the Court provides that "in the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court",

Taking note of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua", 45/

Having considered the events that have taken place in and against Nicaragua since the Judgment was rendered, in particular the continued financing by the United States of America of military and other activities in and against Nicaragua,

Emphasizing the obligation of States, under customary international law, not to intervene in the internal affairs of other States,

1. Urgently calls for full and immediate compliance with the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua" in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed on the implementation of this resolution.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 41/31:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh,* Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: El Salvador, Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Paraguay, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, St. Christopher and Nevis, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Absent: Albania, Belize, Cameroon, Chile, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Guinea, Mauritania, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea,* Singapore, Thailand.

41/33. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Date: 5 November 1986

Meeting: 57

Vote: 122-20-11 (recorded)

Draft: A/41/L.12 and Add.1

The General Assembly.

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security",

Recalling its resolutions ES-6/2 of 14 January 1980, 35/37 of 20 November 1980, 36/34 of 18 November 1981, 37/37 of 29 November 1982, 38/29 of 23 November 1983, 39/13 of 15 November 1984 and 40/12 of 13 November 1985,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State,

Reaffirming further the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever,

Gravely concerned at the continuing foreign armed intervention in Afghanistan, in contravention of the above principles, and its serious implications for international peace and security,

Noting the increasing concern of the international community over the continued and serious sufferings of the Afghan people and over the magnitude of social and economic problems posed to Pakistan and Iran by the presence on their soil of millions of Afghan refugees, and the continuing increase in their numbers,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need for a political solution of the grave situation in respect of Afghanistan,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 50/ and the status of the diplomatic process initiated by him,

Recognizing the importance of the initiatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the efforts of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for a political solution of the situation in respect of Afghanistan,

1. Reiterates that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the problem;
2. Reaffirms the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever;
3. Calls for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan;
4. Calls upon all parties concerned to work for the urgent achievement of a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and the creation of the necessary conditions which would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and honour;

5. Renews its appeal to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

6. Expresses its appreciation and support for the efforts and constructive steps taken by the Secretary-General, especially the diplomatic process initiated by him, in the search for a solution to the problem;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue those efforts with a view to promoting a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for the non-use of force, or threat of force, against the political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of all neighbouring States, on the basis of mutual guarantees and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full regard for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council concurrently informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to Member States a report on the situation at the earliest appropriate opportunity;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security".

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 41/33:

In favour: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, St. Christopher and Nevis, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Poland, Syria, Ukraine, USSR, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Benin, Cape Verde, Congo, Cyprus, Finland, India, Iraq, Mali, Nicaragua, Uganda.

Absent: Bhutan, Mozambique, Romania, Seychelles, Yemen.

41/38. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

Date: 20 November 1986 Meeting: 78
Vote: 79-28-33 (recorded) Draft: A/41/L.35/Rev.1

The General Assembly.

Having heard the statement of the representative of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 100/

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their international relations and to settle their disputes by peaceful means,

Reaffirming also the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their political, social and economic system without any interference, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever,

Recalling its resolution 40/157 of 16 December 1985 on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region,

Deeply concerned at the threats and aggressive provocations, and the imposition of comprehensive cultural and economic sanctions, including the freezing of assets and properties, carried out against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

Deeply concerned also at the series of disinformation campaigns carried out against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

Gravely concerned at the aerial and naval military attack perpetrated against the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi on 15 April 1986, which constitutes a serious threat to peace and security in the Mediterranean region,

Noting with concern that the Security Council has been prevented from discharging its responsibilities owing to the negative vote of certain permanent members,

Taking into consideration the Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 28 to 30 July 1986, 101/

Taking note of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, 102/ and other relevant declarations of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in this context,

Taking note also of the final communiqué adopted at the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in New York on 2 October 1986, 103/

1. Condemns the military attack perpetrated against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986, which constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law;

2. Calls upon the Government of the United States in this regard to refrain from the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and to resort to peaceful means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Calls upon all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

4. Affirms the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it;

5. Requests the Security Council to remain seized of the matter and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 41/38:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Grenada, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Samoa, Spain, St. Christopher and Nevis, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Ireland, Jamaica, Liberia, Mexico, Niger, Panama, Papua New Guinea,* Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

Absent: Bahrain, Belize, Bolivia, Comoros, Democratic Kampuchea, Dominica, El Salvador, Guinea, Honduras, Mali, Mauritius, Oman, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Thailand, Tunisia.

KEY ISSUE NUMBER 6: CRITICISM OF U.S. IN RESOLUTION ON NAMIBIA

On October 29, 1986, the UNGA was considering a draft text on Namibia. One of its preambular paragraphs read as follows:

Welcoming the special communique and final communique of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the General Assembly at its fortieth session at United Nations Headquarters on 1 October 1985, the Final Political Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, the communique adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 25 November 1985 regarding the situation in southern Africa following the repeal of the Clark Amendment by the United States Congress, the Political Declaration adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986, the final communique of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the General Assembly at its forty-first session at United Nations Headquarters on 2 October 1986, the final document of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, the Final Communique of the Seminar on World Action for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Valletta, from 19 to 23 May 1986, the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, and the Appeal for the Immediate Independence of Namibia by the eminent persons participating in the International Conference, the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 26 July 1986, on the refusal of the United States Government to impose sanctions on South Africa, the Declaration of the Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 28 to 30 July 1986, on the involvement of the United States Administration in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, [emphasis added]

The United States requested a separate vote on the words "of the United States Administration."

KEY ISSUE NUMBER 6 (continued)Recorded Vote on the Words "of the United States Administration":

In favor: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe;

Against: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Saint Kitts, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Western Samoa, Zaire;

Abstain: Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Haiti, Lebanon, Liberia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela;

Thus, by a vote of 57 to 46 (United States), with 40 abstentions, the words "of the United States Administration" did not receive the required 2/3 majority and were deleted from the text of the resolution later adopted (resolution 41/39A).

41/58. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

Date: 3 December 1986

Meeting: 94

Report: A/41/839

Votes: A - Adopted without a vote C - 137-0-14 (recorded)
B - 100-11-43 (recorded) D - Adopted without a vote

C

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolution 40/92 C of 12 December 1985,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, 67/ signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, 68/ signed in London, Moscow and Washington, on 10 April 1972,

Reiterating concern over reports that chemical weapons have been used, over indications of their emergence in an increasing number of national arsenals, as well as over the growing risk that they may be used again,

Noting international efforts to strengthen relevant international prohibitions, including efforts to develop appropriate fact-finding mechanisms,

Recalling its resolution 40/94 L of 12 December 1985, in which, inter alia, it pointed out the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament,

Reaffirming its dedication to protecting mankind from chemical and biological warfare,

1. Calls for compliance with existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons and condemns all actions that contravene those obligations;
2. Strongly endorses the ongoing efforts to ensure the most effective prohibitions possible on chemical and biological weapons;
3. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to pursue vigorously and accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction;
4. Calls upon all States, pending the elaboration of such a convention, to co-operate in efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons and in efforts to establish facts in cases of reports of such use, and to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the spread of chemical weapons.

66/ League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.

67/ Ibid.

68/ General Assembly resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

41/211. Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987

Date: 11 December 1986 Meeting: 101
 Votes: A - 122-13-10 (recorded) Report: A/41/954
 B - 132-11-2 (recorded)
 C - 123-14-9 (recorded)

A

Revised budget appropriations for the biennium 1986-1987

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1986-1987 the amount of \$US 1,663,341,500 appropriated by its resolution 40/253 A of 18 December 1985 shall be increased by \$US 48,459,700 as follows:

	<u>Amount appropriated by resolution 40/253 A</u>	<u>Increase or (decrease)</u>	<u>Revised appropriation</u>
<u>Section</u>	<u>(United States dollars)</u>		
PART I. <u>Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination</u>			
1. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination	<u>45 090 200</u>	<u>1 058 700</u>	<u>46 148 900</u>
TOTAL, PART I	<u>45 090 200</u>	<u>1 058 700</u>	<u>46 148 900</u>
PART II. <u>Political and Security Council affairs; peace- keeping activities</u>			
2A. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	<u>83 786 600</u>	<u>583 400</u>	<u>84 370 000</u>
2B. Disarmament affairs activities	<u>9 853 500</u>	<u>401 900</u>	<u>10 255 400</u>
TOTAL, PART II	<u>93 640 100</u>	<u>985 300</u>	<u>94 625 400</u>
PART III. <u>Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization</u>			
3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	<u>25 606 800</u>	<u>5 070 900</u>	<u>30 677 700</u>
TOTAL, PART III	<u>25 606 800</u>	<u>5 070 900</u>	<u>30 677 700</u>

<u>Section</u>	<u>Amount appropriated by resolution 40/253 A</u>	<u>Increase or (decrease)</u>	<u>Revised appropriation</u>
<u>(United States dollars)</u>			
PART IV. <u>Economic, social and humanitarian activities</u>			
4. Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	2 526 100	140 300	2 666 400
5A. Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation	3 814 000	(600)	3 813 400
5B. Centre for Science and Technology for Development	4 230 300	(5 500)	4 224 800
5C. Regional Commissions Liaison Office	665 100	3 200	668 300
6. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	54 160 700	1 622 800	55 783 500
7. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	20 218 300	393 000	20 611 300
8. Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters	4 387 700	17 600	4 405 300
9. Transnational corporations	10 078 000	100 700	10 178 700
10. Economic Commission for Europe	26 767 900	4 174 600	30 942 500
11. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	34 818 400	22 000	34 840 400
12. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	45 293 700	(6 009 500)	39 284 200
13. Economic Commission for Africa	48 166 300	(2 103 000)	46 063 300
14. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	33 707 500	(984 600)	32 722 900
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	60 135 300	9 142 800	69 278 100

<u>Section</u>	<u>Amount appropriated by resolution 40/253 A</u>	<u>Increase or (decrease)</u>	<u>Revised appropriation</u>
	<u>(United States dollars)</u>		
16. International Trade Centre	8 041 300	2 722 700	10 764 000
18. United Nations Environment Programme	10 142 400	(25 300)	10 117 100
19. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	8 610 400	(245 500)	8 364 900
20. International drug control	6 291 200	866 900	7 158 100
21. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	34 485 200	2 216 200	36 701 400
22. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	5 708 300	710 000	6 418 300
23. Human rights	11 675 400	2 402 700	14 078 100
24. Regular programme of technical co-operation	<u>29 277 200</u>	<u>(951 300)</u>	<u>28 325 900</u>
TOTAL, PART IV	<u>463 200 700</u>	<u>14 210 200</u>	<u>477 410 900</u>
PART V. <u>International justice and law</u>			
25. International Court of Justice ...	10 500 800	984 800	11 485 600
26. Legal activities	<u>15 896 500</u>	<u>385 600</u>	<u>16 282 100</u>
TOTAL, PART V	<u>26 397 300</u>	<u>1 370 400</u>	<u>27 767 700</u>

<u>Section</u>	<u>Amount appropriated by resolution 40/253 A</u>	<u>Increase or (decrease)</u>	<u>Revised appropriation</u>
<u>(United States dollars)</u>			
PART VI. <u>Public information</u>			
27. Public information	<u>75 668 900</u>	<u>513 800</u>	<u>76 182 700</u>
TOTAL, PART VI	<u>75 668 900</u>	<u>513 800</u>	<u>76 182 700</u>
PART VII. <u>Common support services</u>			
28. Administration and management	321 993 400	16 789 500	338 782 900
29. Conference and library services	<u>288 823 600</u>	<u>21 939 900</u>	<u>310 763 500</u>
TOTAL, PART VII	<u>610 817 000</u>	<u>38 729 400</u>	<u>649 546 400</u>
PART VIII. <u>Special expenses</u>			
30. United Nations bond issue	<u>16 758 600</u>	-	<u>16 758 600</u>
TOTAL, PART VIII	<u>16 758 600</u>	-	<u>16 758 600</u>
PART IX. <u>Staff assessment</u>			
31. Staff assessment	<u>275 416 800</u>	<u>(14 157 000)</u>	<u>261 259 800</u>
TOTAL, PART IX	<u>275 416 800</u>	<u>(14 157 000)</u>	<u>261 259 800</u>
PART X. <u>Capital expenditures</u>			
32. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	<u>30 145 100</u>	<u>678 000</u>	<u>30 823 100</u>
TOTAL, PART X	<u>30 145 100</u>	<u>678 000</u>	<u>30 823 100</u>
PART XI. <u>Special grants</u>			
33. Grant to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research	<u>600 000</u>	-	<u>600 000</u>
TOTAL, PART XI	<u>600 000</u>	-	<u>600 000</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u><u>1 663 341 500</u></u>	<u><u>48 459 700</u></u>	<u><u>1 711 801 200</u></u>

2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the total amount of \$US 126,965,358, consisting of:

(a) \$139,742,750, being half of the estimated staff assessment income approved by resolution 40/253 B;

(b) Less \$14,358,800, being the estimated decrease in income from staff assessment approved by resolution B above;

(c) Plus \$1,581,408, being the increase in actual income from staff assessment compared to the revised estimates for the biennium 1984-1985, approved by General Assembly resolution 40/239 B of 18 December 1985.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 41/211 A:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Vincent, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, St. Christopher and Nevis, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Poland, Romania, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain.

Absent: Albania, Belize, Dominica, El Salvador, Gambia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Mongolia, Nigeria, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Vanuatu, Viet Nam.

41/158. Question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan

Date: 4 December 1986
Vote: 89-24-36 (recorded)

Meeting: 97
Report: A/41/874/Add.2

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 341/ the International Covenants on Human Rights 342/ and the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, 343/

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and resolved to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Emphasizing the obligation of all Governments to respect and protect human rights and to fulfil the responsibilities they have assumed under various international instruments,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/55 of 15 March 1984, 344/ in which the Commission expressed its concern and anxiety at the continuing presence of foreign forces in Afghanistan, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/37 of 24 May 1984, in which the Council requested the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur to examine the situation of human rights in Afghanistan,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/38 of 13 March 1985, 345/ in which the Commission expressed its profound concern at the grave and massive human rights violations in Afghanistan and urged the authorities in that country to put a stop to those violations, in particular the military repression being conducted against the civilian population of Afghanistan,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1985/147 of 30 May 1985, by which the Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and to request him to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session and to the Commission at its forty-second session on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, including the human and material losses resulting from the bombardments of the civilian population,

Taking note of resolution 1985/35 of 30 August 1985 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 346/ in which the Sub-Commission requested the Commission on Human Rights to ask the Special Rapporteur to look, in particular, into the fate of women and children as a consequence of the conflict in Afghanistan,

Recalling its resolution 40/137 of 13 December 1985, in which it expressed its profound concern that disregard for human rights in Afghanistan was more widespread and that the conflict continued to engender human rights violations on a large scale, endangering, as a result, not only the lives of individuals but also the existence of whole groups of persons and tribes,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/40 of 12 March 1986 347/ and Economic and Social Council decision 1986/136 of 23 May 1986, by which the Council approved the Commission's decision to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan,

Having carefully examined the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the question of human rights in Afghanistan, 348/ which reveals continuing grave and massive violations of fundamental human rights in that country,

Recognizing that a situation of armed conflict continues to exist in Afghanistan, leaving large numbers of victims without protection or assistance,

Deploing the continuing refusal of the Afghan authorities to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur,

1. Commends the Special Rapporteur for his report on the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan; 349/

2. Expresses once again its deep concern that the Afghan authorities, with heavy support from foreign troops, are acting with great severity against their opponents and suspected opponents without any respect for the international human rights obligations which they have assumed;

3. Expresses its grave concern at the methods of warfare used, which are contrary to international humanitarian standards and the relevant instruments to which the States concerned are parties;

4. Also expresses its grave concern, in particular, at the severe consequences for the civilian population of indiscriminate bombardments and military operations primarily targeted on villages and the agricultural structure;

5. Shares the conviction of the Special Rapporteur that the duration of the conflict increases the seriousness of the gross and systematic violations of human rights already existing in the country;

6. Expresses once again its profound distress and alarm, in particular, at the widespread violations of the right to life, liberty and security of person, including the commonplace practice of torture and summary executions of the opponents of the régime, as well as at continuing evidence of a policy of religious intolerance;

7. Expresses its deep concern about the number of persons detained for seeking to exercise their fundamental human rights and freedoms, and their detention under conditions contrary to internationally recognized standards;

8. Notes with great concern that the educational system does not appear to respect the liberty of parents to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions;

9. Notes also with great concern that such widespread violations of human rights, that have already caused millions of people to flee their homes and country, are still giving rise to large flows of refugees and displaced persons;

10. Calls once again upon the parties to the conflict to apply fully the principles and rules of international humanitarian law and to admit international humanitarian organizations, in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross, and to facilitate their operations for the alleviation of the suffering of the people in Afghanistan;

11. Urges the authorities in Afghanistan to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur, in particular by allowing him to visit Afghanistan;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

13. Decides to keep under consideration, during its forty-second session, the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan in order to examine this question anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 41/158:

In favour: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana,* Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, St. Christopher and Nevis, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Romania, Syria, Ukraine, USSR, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Cyprus, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Absent: Dominica, Indonesia, Iran, Madagascar, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Vanuatu, Yemen.

KEY ISSUE NUMBER 10: CRITICISM OF U.S. IN MIDDLE EAST RESOLUTION

On December 1, 1986, the UNGA was considering a draft text on the Middle East. One of its operative paragraphs read as follows:

Considers that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel, signed on 30 November 1981, and the continued supply of modern arms and materiel to Israel, augmented by substantial economic aid, including the recently concluded Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area between the two Governments, have encouraged Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and have had adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and threaten the security of the region;

The U.S. requested a separate vote on this operative paragraph.

Recorded Vote on Entire Paragraph:

In favor: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe;

Against: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Saint Kitts, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire;

Abstain: Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Haiti, Jamaica, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru,

KEY ISSUE NUMBER 10 (continued)

Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Western Samoa;

Thus the operative paragraph was approved by a vote of 66 to 38 (United States), with 41 abstentions, and it remained a part of the overall resolution later adopted (resolution 41/162A).

IV

THE SECURITY COUNCIL, 1986

THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1986:

INTRODUCTION

There were 91 meetings of the Security Council in 1986. Security Council debates in 1986 focused on South Africa (17 meetings), Latin America (15 meetings), Libya/United States (15 meetings), Iran/Iraq (11 meetings), and the Middle East (7 meetings).

The Council adopted 13 of the 21 resolutions it considered. It adopted ten of the 13 approved resolutions unanimously, including the secret ballot recommendation that Perez de Cuellar be appointed the UN Secretary-General for a second term.

On Middle East matters, the United States vetoed resolutions on south Lebanon, alleged Israeli desecration of the Temple Mount, Israeli interception of a Libyan aircraft, and the U.S. retaliatory air strike against Libya. The Security Council adopted two resolutions on the Iran-Iraq war and two resolutions renewing the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

On Southern Africa, the United States (and the United Kingdom) vetoed resolutions condemning a South African raid on Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe. The Council adopted a resolution condemning South Africa for its threats against its neighbors (the United States abstained). The Council also adopted by consensus a resolution tightening the arms embargo against South Africa.

There were 15 meetings dealing with Nicaraguan complaints against the United States; two of the meetings culminated in draft resolutions, vetoed by the United States, which called on the United States to comply with the International Court of Justice decision prohibiting U.S. interference with Nicaragua.

SECURITY COUNCIL SUMMARY: 1986

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>YES*</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>ABSTAIN</u>
UNITED STATES	10	8: Lebanon Occupied territories Israeli inter- ception of Libyan plane Libya South Africa (2) Nicaragua (2)	3: South Africa Lebanon Occupied territories
AUSTRALIA	18	1: Libya	2: Lebanon Israeli interception of Libyan plane
BULGARIA	21	0	0
CHINA	21	0	0
CONGO	21	0	0
DENMARK	18	1: Libya	2: Lebanon Israeli interception of Libyan plane
FRANCE	15	1: Libya	5: Israeli interception of Libyan plane South Africa(2) Nicaragua (2)
GHANA	21	0	0
MADAGASCAR	21	0	0
THAILAND	18	0	3: Occupied territories Nicaragua (2)
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	21	0	0
USSR	21	0	0
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	21	0	0
UNITED KINGDOM	13	3: Libya South Africa(2)	5: Lebanon Israeli interception of Libyan plane South Africa Nicaragua(2)
VENEZUELA	20	0	1: Libya

*'Yes' votes include the unanimous secret ballot recommendation of the re-election of the Secretary-General.

SELECTED ISSUES

Nicaragua / United States.

- Calls for full U.S. compliance with the June 27, 1986 International Court of Justice decision prohibiting U.S. interference with Nicaragua. S/18250 (7/31/86). Not adopted: 11 to 1 (United States) with three abstentions (France, Thailand, and the United Kingdom).
- Urgently calls for full U.S. compliance with the June 27, 1986 International Court of Justice decision prohibiting U.S. interference with Nicaragua. S/18428 (10/28/86). Not adopted: 11 to 1 (United States) with three abstentions (France, Thailand, and the United Kingdom).

Occupied Territories. Calls on Israel to respect Moslem holy places. S/17769/Rev.1 (1/30/86). Not adopted: 13 to 1 (United States) with one abstention (Thailand).

Lebanon.

- Renewals of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon. S/RES/583 (4/18/86) and S/RES/586 (7/18/86). Both adopted unanimously.
- Condemns Israeli practices against civilians in southern Lebanon. S/17730/Rev. 2 (1/17/86). Not adopted: 11 to 1 (United States) with three abstentions (Australia, Denmark, and the United Kingdom).
- Condemns attacks against UN Interim Force in Lebanon. S/RES/587 (9/23/86). Adopted 14 to 0 with one abstention (United States).

Libya / United States. Condemns U.S. retaliatory air strike against Libya. S/18016/Rev. 1 (4/21/86). Not adopted: 9 to 5 (United States, Australia, Denmark, France, and the United Kingdom), with 1 abstention (Venezuela).

Libya/Israel. Condemns Israeli interception of Libyan plane. S/17796/Rev. 1 (2/6/86). Not adopted: 10 to 1 (United States), with 4 abstentions (Australia, Denmark, France, and the United Kingdom).

Iran/Iraq. Two calls for a ceasefire in the conflict between Iran and Iraq. S/RES/582 (2/24/86) and S/RES/588 (10/8/86). Adopted unanimously.

Election of the Secretary-General. Recommends appointment of Perez de Cuellar for a second term as UN Secretary-General. S/RES/589 (10/10/86). Adopted unanimously by secret ballot.

South Africa.

- Condemns South Africa for threatening aggression against the front-line states. S/RES/581 (2/13/86). Adopted 13 to 0 with 2 abstentions (the United States and the United Kingdom).
- Condemns South African attack on Angola and imposes selective sanctions against South Africa. S/18163 (6/18/76). Not adopted: 12 to 2 (the United States and the United Kingdom), with one abstention (France).
- Condemns South African raids into Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe; and imposes sanctions against South Africa. S/18087/Rev. 1 (5/23/86). Not adopted: 12 to 2 (the United States and the United Kingdom), with one abstention (France).
- Strengthens and enlarges the arms embargo against South Africa. S/RES/591 (11/28/86). Adopted by consensus.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY VOTING RECORDS,

LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY COUNTRY

AFGHANISTAN

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 8.9%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 Agree, 9 Disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	N
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

ALBANIA

Member: Eastern European Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 6.3%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 Agree, 4 Disagree, 4 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	X
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	X
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	X
8. Budget (N)	X
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

ALGERIA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 7.4%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 Agree, 7 Disagree, 2 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	X
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	A
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	A
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

ANGOLAMember: Non-Aligned Movement, African GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 6.8%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 Agree, 8 Disagree, 1 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	X
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	N
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	A
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDAMember: Latin American GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 29.5%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 Agree, 1 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

ARGENTINA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 16.4%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 3 Disagree, 3 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	A
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

AUSTRALIAMember: Western European and Others GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 63.7%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 9 Agree, 1 Disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	N
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

AUSTRIA

Member: Western European and Others Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 48.1%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 Agree, 2 Disagree, 2 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	A
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

THE BAHAMAS

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Latin American Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 23.1%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 1 Disagree, 5 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

BAHRAIN

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 13.6%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 3 Disagree, 1 Abstain, 2 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	X
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	X
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

BANGLADESH

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 18.6%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 4 Disagree, 2 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

BARBADOSMember: Non-Aligned Movement, Latin American GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 21.4%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 Agree, 2 Disagree, 3 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

BELGIUM

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community,
NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 78.9%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 Agree, 0 Disagree, 2 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	A
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

BELIZE

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 28.3%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 Agree, 0 Disagree, 1 Abstain, 3 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	X
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	X
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	X
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

BENIN

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 9.8%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 Agree, 5 Disagree, 3 Abstain, 2 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	A
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	X
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	A
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	X

BHUTAN

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 14.4%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 Agree, 3 Disagree, 3 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	X
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

BOLIVIA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 18.3%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 2 Disagree, 2 Abstain, 2 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	X
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	X
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

BOTSWANAMember: Non-Aligned Movement, African GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 17.5%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 5 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	A
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

BRAZIL

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 18.5%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 2 Disagree, 4 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	A
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Member: Asian Group, Islamic Conference, ASEAN

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 17.0%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 4 Disagree, 2 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

BULGARIA

Member: Eastern European Group, Warsaw Pact

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.7%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 Agree, 7 Disagree, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	X
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	N
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	N
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

BURKINA FASO

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 11.8%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 Agree, 8 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	N
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	A
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

BURMA

Member: Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 16.8%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 3 Disagree, 3 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

BURUNDI

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 14.2%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 5 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

BYELORUSSIAN SSRMember: Eastern European GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.6%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 Agree, 8 Disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	N
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	N
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

CAMBODIAMember: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 25.6%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 1 Disagree, 5 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	X
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	X
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

CAMEROON

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 20.9%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 Agree, 1 Disagree, 5 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	A
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	X
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

CANADA

Member: Western European and Others Group, NATO
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 72.0%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 Agree, 2 Disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

CAPE VERDE

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 16.0%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 Agree, 3 Disagree, 3 Abstain, 3 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	X
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	A
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	X
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	X

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 19.7%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 1 Disagree, 5 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

CHAD

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 29.0%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 7 Agree, 1 Disagree, 2 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

CHILE

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 38.3%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 7 Agree, 1 Disagree, 1 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	X
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

CHINAMember: Asian GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 15.7%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 5 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	A
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

COLOMBIA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 32.4%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 7 Agree, 2 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

COMOROS

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 17.1%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 Agree, 3 Disagree, 1 Abstain, 3 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	X
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	X
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	X
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

CONGO

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.3%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 Agree, 6 Disagree, 3 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	X
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	A
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	A
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

COSTA RICAMember: Latin American GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 42.4%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 Agree, 1 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

COTE D'IVOIRE

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 32.2%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 Agree, 1 Disagree, 3 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

CUBA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 6.8%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 Agree, 9 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	N
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	A
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

CYPRUSMember: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 13.8%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 Agree, 5 Disagree, 2 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	X
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	A
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

CZECHOSLOVAKIAMember: Eastern European Group, Warsaw PactPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.6%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 Agree, 8 Disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	N
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	N
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

DENMARK

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community,
Nordic Group, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 62.0%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 Agree, 2 Disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

DJIBOUTI

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 15.8%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 4 Disagree, 2 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	X
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	X
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

DOMINICAMember: Latin American GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 70.8%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 0 Disagree, 6 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	X
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	X
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	X
8. Budget (N)	X
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	X
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	X

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 35.7%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 Agree, 1 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	X
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

ECUADOR

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 28.7%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 Agree, 2 Disagree, 2 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

EGYPT

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 17.3%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 Agree, 1 Disagree, 4 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

EL SALVADORMember: Latin American GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 43.7%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 Agree, 0 Disagree, 2 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	N
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	X
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	X
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 23.4%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 Agree, 1 Disagree, 5 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	X
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

ETHIOPIAMember: Non-Aligned Movement, African GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 11.8%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 Agree, 8 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	N
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	A
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

FLJI

Member: Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 35.5%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 Agree, 1 Disagree, 2 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	X

FINLAND

Member: Western European and Others Group, Nordic Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 46.3%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 Agree, 2 Disagree, 5 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	A
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

FRANCE

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community,
NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 78.3%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 Agree, 0 Disagree, 2 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	A
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

GABON

Member: Non-Aligned, African Group, Islamic Conference
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 19.4%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 2 Disagree, 4 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

THE GAMBIA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 11.1%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 Agree, 1 Disagree, 2 Abstain, 4 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	X
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	X
8. Budget (N)	X
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	X

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Member: Eastern European Group, Warsaw Pact

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.6%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 Agree, 8 Disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	N
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	N
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community,
NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 87.3%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 Agree, 0 Disagree, 2 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	A
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

GHANAMember: Non-Aligned Movement, African GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 16.1%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 5 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	A
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

GREECE

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community,
NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 42.7%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 7 Agree, 2 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

GRENADAMember: Non-Aligned Movement, Latin American GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 35.1%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 Agree, 1 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

GUATEMALAMember: Latin American GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 32.2%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 7 Agree, 1 Disagree, 2 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

GUINEA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 14.9%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 2 Disagree, 4 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	X
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	X
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	X
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	X

GUINEA-BISSAU

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 16.2%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 Agree, 3 Disagree, 2 Abstain, 3 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	X
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	A
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	X
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	X

GUYANA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 13.1%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 Agree, 5 Disagree, 2 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	X
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

HAITI

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 19.7%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 Agree, 1 Disagree, 4 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

HONDURASMember: Latin American GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 36.4%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 7 Agree, 1 Disagree, 1 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	X
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

HUNGARY

Member: Eastern European Group, Warsaw Pact

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.8%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 Agree, 7 Disagree, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	X
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	N
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	N
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

ICELAND

Member: Western European and Others Group, Nordic Group, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 66.0%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 Agree, 2 Disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

INDIA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 10.1%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 Agree, 6 Disagree, 3 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	A
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	A
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	X
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

INDONESIA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, ASEAN

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 13.2%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 Agree, 6 Disagree, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	X
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

IRAN

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 9.5%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 Agree, 6 Disagree, 1 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	X
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

IRAQ

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 8.8%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 Agree, 6 Disagree, 3 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	A
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	X
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

IRELAND

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 55.1%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 7 Agree, 2 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

ISRAELMember: Asian GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 89.9%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 10 Agree, 0 Disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	N
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	N
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

ITALY

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community,
NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 77.3%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 Agree, 0 Disagree, 2 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	A
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

JAMAICA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 24.4%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 Agree, 2 Disagree, 3 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

JAPANMember: Asian GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 68.8%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 Agree, 0 Disagree, 2 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	A
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

JORDAN

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 13.3%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 4 Disagree, 1 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	X
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

KENYA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 7.2%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 Agree, 5 Disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

KUWAIT

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.9%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 Agree, 6 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

LAOS

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 6.4%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 Agree, 8 Disagree, 1 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	N
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	A
8. Budget (N)	X
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

LEBANON

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 6.1%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 Agree, 4 Disagree, 4 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

LESOTHO

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 17.6%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 Agree, 5 Disagree, 1 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	X
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

LIBERIAMember: Non-Aligned Movement, African GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 30.1%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 Agree, 1 Disagree, 4 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHARIYA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Afircan Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 6.2%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 Agree, 8 Disagree, 1 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	N
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	A
8. Budget (N)	X
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

LUXEMBOURG

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community,
NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 79.2%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 Agree, 0 Disagree, 2 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	A
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

MADAGASCARMember: Non-Aligned Movement, African GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 10.0%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 Agree, 6 Disagree, 2 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	A
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	N
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	X
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

MALAWIMember: Non-Aligned Movement, African GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 36.8%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 Agree, 3 Disagree, 1 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	X
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

MALAYSIA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, ASEAN
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 15.8%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 5 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

MALDIVES

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 11.3%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 Agree, 4 Disagree, 2 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	X
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

MALI

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 13.1%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 Agree, 3 Disagree, 3 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	A
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	X
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

MALTA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Western European and Others Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 22.7%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 3 Disagree, 1 Abstain, 2 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	X
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	X

MAURITANIA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 16.0%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 Agree, 4 Disagree, 1 Abstain, 2 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	X
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

MAURITIUSMember: Non-Aligned Movement, African GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 27.4%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 7 Agree, 1 Disagree, 2 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	X
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	X
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

MEXICOMember: Latin American GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 17.6%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 2 Disagree, 4 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

MONGOLIAMember: Asian GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 10.3%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 Agree, 8 Disagree, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	N
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	X
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

MOROCCO

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 24.5%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 Agree, 4 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

MOZAMBIQUEMember: Non-Aligned Movement, African GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 7.2%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 Agree, 5 Disagree, 5 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	X
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	X
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	X
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	X
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	X
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

NEPAL

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 16.7%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 3 Disagree, 3 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

NETHERLANDS

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community,
NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 74.5%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 Agree, 1 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	A
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

NEW ZEALAND

Member: Western European and Others Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 57.9%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 Agree, 2 Disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

NICARAGUAMember: Non-Aligned Movement, Latin American GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 9.3%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 Agree, 8 Disagree, 2 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	A
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	A
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

NIGER

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 18.2%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 1 Disagree, 5 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	A
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

NIGERIA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 14.1%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 Agree, 4 Disagree, 2 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	A
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	X
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

NORWAY

Member: Western European and Others Group, Nordic Group, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 58.3%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 Agree, 2 Disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

OMAN

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 15.4%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 3 Disagree, 1 Abstain, 2 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	X
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	X
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

PAKISTAN

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 16.4%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 5 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

PANAMA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 22.5%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 Agree, 2 Disagree, 3 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

PAPUA NEW GUINEAMember: Asian GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 20.8%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 Agree, 1 Disagree, 3 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	X
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

PARAGUAYMember: Latin American GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 26.5%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 Agree, 1 Disagree, 4 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

PERU

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Latin American Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 18.4%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 Agree, 4 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

PHILIPPINESMember: Asian Group, ASEANPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 19.0%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 Agree, 2 Disagree, 3 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

POLAND

Member: Eastern European Group, Warsaw Pact
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.0%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 Agree, 7 Disagree, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	X
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	N
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	N
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

PORTUGAL

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community,
NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 74.3%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 Agree, 0 Disagree, 2 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	A
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

QATAR

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.3%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 6 Disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

ROMANIAMember: Eastern European Group, Warsaw PactPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 16.3%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 Agree, 3 Disagree, 4 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	X
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	X
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	X
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	N
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	X

RWANDA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 17.4%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 2 Disagree, 4 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	A
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

WESTERN SAMOAMember: Asian GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 36.5Votes on Ten Key Issues: 7 Agree, 1 Disagree, 2 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 18.2%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 2 Disagree, 4 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	X
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	X
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	X
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	X

SAUDI ARABIA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 16.0%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 4 Disagree, 1 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	X
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

SENEGAL

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 18.4%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 2 Disagree, 2 Abstain, 2 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	X
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	X
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

SEYCHELLES

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 10.6%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 Agree, 3 Disagree, 5 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	X
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	X
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	X
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	X
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	X

SIERRA LEONE

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 17.1%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 Agree, 1 Disagree, 3 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	X
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

SINGAPOREMember: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group, ASEANPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 20.9%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 Agree, 1 Disagree, 2 Abstain, 2 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	X
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	X
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

SOLOMON ISLANDSMember: Asian GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 16.5%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 Agree, 4 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

SOMALIA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 15.3%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 4 Disagree, 2 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

SPAIN

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community,
NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 57.8%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 Agree, 1 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	A
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

SRI LANKAMember: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 14.5%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 3 Disagree, 3 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 38.4%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 Agree, 1 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

SAINT LUCIAMember: Non-Aligned Movement, Latin American GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 35.4%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 Agree, 0 Disagree, 1 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	X
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 36.5%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 Agree, 1 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

SUDAN

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 15.7%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 6 Disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

SURINAME

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 17.1%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 Agree, 3 Disagree, 2 Abstain, 2 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	X
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	X
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

SWAZILANDMember: Non-Aligned Movement, African GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 21.7%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 3 Disagree, 3 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	X
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

SWEDEN

Member: Western European and Others Group, Nordic Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 47.3%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 Agree, 2 Disagree, 2 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 7.9%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 Agree, 9 Disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	N
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.4%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 Agree, 5 Disagree, 2 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	X
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

THAILANDMember: Asian Group, ASEANPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 23.5%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 Agree, 1 Disagree, 2 Abstain, 2 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	X
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	X
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

TOGO

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 21.7%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 Agree, 2 Disagree, 3 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 16.2%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 3 Disagree, 3 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

TUNISIA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 17.4%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 3 Disagree, 2 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	X
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

TURKEY

Member: Western European and Others Group, Islamic Conference, NATO
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 37.1%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 Agree, 1 Disagree, 4 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	A
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

UGANDA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 13.6%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 Agree, 5 Disagree, 4 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	A
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	A
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

UKRANIAN S.S.R.Member: Eastern European GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.6%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 Agree, 8 Disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	N
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	N
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Member: Eastern European Group, Warsaw Pact
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.0%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 Agree, 8 Disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	N
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	N
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 14.5%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 6 Disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

UNITED KINGDOM

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community,
NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 88.2%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 9 Agree, 0 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	A
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	N
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	N
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

URUGUAYMember: Latin American GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 21.7%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 Agree, 2 Disagree, 3 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

VANUATU

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 14.2%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 Agree, 3 Disagree, 5 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	X
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	X
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	X
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	X
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	X

VENEZUELAMember: Latin American GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 19.0%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 Agree, 2 Disagree, 3 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	A
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	A

VIETNAMMember: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 6.4%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 Agree, 8 Disagree, 1 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	N
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	A
8. Budget (N)	X
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 7.5%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 Agree, 6 Disagree, 3 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	X
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	X
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	X
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 8.0%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 Agree, 9 Disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	N
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	N
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	N
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

YUGOSLAVIA

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, Eastern European Group
Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 13.1%
Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 Agree, 5 Disagree, 1 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	A
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

ZAIRE

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 30.3%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 Agree, 2 Disagree, 2 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	Y
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	A
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	N
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	N

ZAMBIAMember: Non-Aligned Movement, African GroupPercent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 13.8%Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 Agree, 5 Disagree, 2 Abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	A
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

ZIMBABWE

Member: Non-Aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 13.0%

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 Agree, 5 Disagree, 2 Abstain, 1 Absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, () = U.S. Vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Condemn Intervention in Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Accept Israeli Credentials (Y)	X
3. Compliance with International Court of Justice Verdict in Nicaragua v. U.S. (N)	Y
4. Condemn Intervention in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
5. Condemn U.S. Military Attack against Libya (N)	Y
6. Namibia Name-Calling (N)	Y
7. U.S. Resolution on Chemical Weapons (Y)	Y
8. Budget (N)	Y
9. Critical of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan (Y)	A
10. Middle East Name-Calling (N)	Y

VI

MEMBERSHIP IN REGIONAL AND OTHER GROUPS

MEMBERSHIP IN REGIONAL AND OTHER GROUPS
OF UN MEMBER COUNTRIES

1. Non-Aligned Movement [99 countries]

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Saint Kitts, Saint Lucia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Yemen Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe;

MAIN UN REGIONAL GROUPS

2. African Group [50 countries]

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe;

3. Asian Group [41 countries]

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, China, Cyprus, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Syria, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Yemen Arab Republic;

4. Latin American Group [33 countries]

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela;

5. Western European and Others Group (WEOG) [23 countries]

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States;

6. Eastern European Group [11 countries]

Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia;

OTHER GROUPS

7. Islamic Conference [42 countries]

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Republic;

8. Arab Group [21 Countries]

Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Republic;

9. Association of Southeast Asian Countries (ASEAN)
[6 countries]

Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand;

10. European Community (EC-12) [12 countries]

Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom;

11. Nordic Group [5 countries]

Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden.

